The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2479. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES—THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Treasury Department is now preparing some interesting statistical tables relative to the trade between France and the United States, exhibiting by comparison, the amount of duties paid by each on the imported products of the other. These tables, it is understood, are designed to facilitate the negotiation of a treaty between the two countries, by which our commercial interests will be extended.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steamship *Wyoming*, which recently started on a trial trip, has arrived at Charleston, S. C., where she will remain a few days, and then return to Philadelphia.

The Hon. T. B. FLORENCE has been confined to his house the past week by a painful bodily affliction.

Reception of Gov. T. H. Seymour at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The public reception, by his fellow-citizens, of the Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburg, took place in this City to-day. Gov. SEYMOUR arrived in the express train from Boston. He was received by the Putnam Phalanx and other military Companies of this City, and from other parts of the State, together with the Fire Companies and other Associations. At least 10,000 persons were present. The Hon. I. W. STUART made the address of welcome, to which the Governor eloquently responded. A grand procession followed, passing through the principal streets of the City, and the Governor was escorted to his residence. Various reunions, balls, &c., will close the festivities. Much enthusiasm is manifested.

Courteslesie Ex-President Pierce.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Amoskeag Veterans and other citizens, at a public meeting to-day, appointed a committee to tender the hospitalities of the city to Ex-President PIERCE. The Veterans also voted to escort him to Concord, where arrangements are being made to give him a public reception. It is expected the demonstration will take place either to-morrow or on Thursday.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Overland Mail of Aug. 8, arrived last night in this city. News unimportant. There was a healthy demand for goods at San Francisco, but prices were unchanged.

HORACE GREELEY had gone on a visit to Col. FREMONT.

A duel between Senators GWIN and BRODERICK was expected to take place immediately after the election.

The Fort Smith *Times* says: "The Camanches have made two attacks on the Wachita, Caddo and Delaware Indians, while they were *en route* to their new homes under charge of Indian Agent BLAIR."

Ships *Sea Witch*, from Montevideo, and *Mastiff*, from Hong Kong, had arrived at San Francisco.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The most disastrous fire which has occurred at Toronto for several years commenced at 12 o'clock last night on the northwest corner of Victoria and Gould streets. Victoria-terrace, a row of six fine brick dwellings, owned by Sheriff JARVIS, was destroyed. Several other dwellings are also destroyed. The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and the Rev. Mr. DARLING are among those who were burnt out. A large amount of furniture was destroyed, and a very valuable library badly injured. The loss is roughly estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, which is partly insured.

RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the new large railroad dépôt at Fair Haven, which was totally destroyed. The engines, passenger cars, and the ferry-boats belonging to the Railroad Company were, fortunately, saved. The loss is about ten thousand dollars, which is mostly insured.

CHURCH BURNT AT HAMILTON, C. W.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Roman Catholic Church on the corner of Park and Sheaf streets was discovered to be on fire, and when the engines arrived it was a mass of flames, past saving. It had evidently been burning inside for some time.

Steamer Duncan S. Carter Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Duncan S. Carter* sank in the Missouri River on Sunday night last. The boat will be a total loss. Her cargo is badly damaged. No lives were lost. The steamer cost $44,000, and is insured for $24,000, principally in Pittsburgh offices.

Lieut. Beale's Exploring Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Lieut. BEALE and party reached Kansas City on the 24th inst., from his second exploration of the 35th parallel. Lieut. B. has been absent ten months, and has opened 1,400 miles of wagon road, and traveled about 3,000 miles. He reports an abundance of wood and water west of Albuquerque.

Later from Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 29.

The steamships *Arizona* and *Indianola* have arrived here with Brazos dates of the 26th inst., and $145,000 in specie.

Northern Mexico was quiet.

The Prince of Wales Expected in Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, says that the Prince of Wales, his tutor, and a Court physician, may be expected to arrive here by the next Canadian Ocean Mail Steamer.

BANK FINANCIERING.

New-York Speculators and Pennsylvania Banks.

AFFAIRS OF THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY BANK—FORGED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR $27,500 ON A NEW-YORK BANK—STEPHEN D. DILLAYE INVOLVED IN THE SCRAPE—J. TYLER HODGES "OPERATING"—A SERIES OF SPICY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Pittsburgh papers of Saturday contain full particulars of recent developments concerning the affairs of the Monongahela Valley Bank. Parties well known in New-York are involved in charges of forgery and attempts to swindle. We condense the narrative given by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*:

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES OF THE BANK.

In the Fall of 1858 an astounding forgery was committed in this city by parties residing in New-York, who had come hither to take stock in the Monongahela Bank, which was chartered by the Legislature in 1857–8, and the books of which were opened for stock in the following October.

The object of those perpetrating the forgery was to raise money on forged paper, and take stock upon such terms as would enable them to take up their paper with the issue of the new bank, before the forgery should be detected. They failed in this, but succeeded in obtaining the money on their forged certificates, which money, after subscribing for stock, they paid into the hands of the Commissioners. The forgery was discovered on the heels of the subscription, the money refunded by the Commissioners, and the stock taken by the Wall-street sharpers was declared void.

The particular nature of this astounding transaction was kept a profound secret; but enough transpired to warrant a portion of the city Press to advise the people of McKeesport to be on their guard against the sharpers who were known to be in waiting with evil designs on their local financial enterprise.

The forgery would, probably, have remained a secret, and the perpetrators of it unexposed, had they not carried their assurance to a degree passing the coolness of an Arctic Winter. Failing to gain control of the Bank, or even a single share of the stock, they proceeded to New-York, and predicating an ownership of stock on the simple fact of having paid for it with to other persons, who, as will be seen, and probably with a full knowledge of the manner in which the stock had been taken and paid for, badgered the Directors by letter and in personal interviews, concerning it. The fellows do not appear to have agreed among themselves as to whom the stock belonged, but all united in efforts to secure certificates of its issue in proper form to themselves.

In this they were defeated by the firmness of and prudence of the Directors, who left their letters unanswered and their demands unsatisfied. Menaces could not secure the issue of certificates of stock, and threatened discredit by unprincipled controllers of bank-note detectors failed to draw a dollar from the bank. The discredit into which the Monongahela Valley Bank recently fell in financial circles can be readily traced to to the efforts of these Eastern sharpers. But while their efforts succeeded in throwing the Bank into temporary discredit they also revived unpleasant reminiscences of the part these worthies had played in attempting to gain control of the Bank at its organization. Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, then began an investigation.

HISTORY OF THE FORGERY.

On the 1st of October, 1858, S. G. Langdon, formerly of Cincinnatti, and latterly of New-York, and Stephen D. Dillaye, a well-known politician and Custom House personage in New-York, arrived at Pittsburgh. During the day they presented themselves at the counter of the Citizens' Bank with two certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of New-York—one for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, the other for twelve thousand dollars—in all twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Langdon represented that they had come from New-York with a view to invest largely in the stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank, the books of which were to be opened on the following day.

The President of the Citizens Bank, Oliver Blackburn, Esq., was absent at the time, and E. D. Jones, Esq., the cashier, examined the certificates. They were fac similies of those used by the American Exchange, and appeared genuine on their face. Mr. Langdon was not unknown, either, having been engaged in the publication of a Detector in Cincinnati at one time, and bearing with him the recommendation of the well-known firm of C. E. Nourse & Co., Bankers, of that city.

Mr. Jones, without hesitation, counted out the money, which Dillaye took, while Langdon indorsed the certificate. The junto then left for McKeesport; previous to leaving, however, one of them requested Mr. Jones to allow the certificates to remain in bank a few days, and they would themselves lift them, thus making the Citizens Bank the gainer of one half per cent—the difference on exchange—by the operation.

These certificates, one of which we have seen, reads as follows: "S. G. Langdon has deposited in the American Exchange Twelve Thousand five hundred dollars, to the credit of the same, payable to the order of himself." Signed: "Geo. W. Taylor, Teller; R. S. Oakley, Casher." Dated: "Sept. 27, 1859."

The following morning, Oct. 2, Mr. Jones informed Mr. Blackburn of the transaction, and the request made by the presentors of the certificates. That gentleman, with his proverbial carefulness in monetary affairs, after examining the certificates, suggested to Mr. Jones that, as the transaction was one of some magnitude, it might be well to telegraph to the American Exchange, and be sure that the certificates were all right. Mr. Jones immediately did so, and in less than an hour received a reply that *the certificates were forgeries!*

EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY.

The books of the new bank had been opened that morning in a second story room of a building in McKeesport. A number of influential gentlemen, resident there, were present to take stock, all solicitous for the welfare of the enterprise. Among the first there was Langdon and Dillaye, with the consequential air of gentlemen who carry a long purse and hold the strings.

Langdon, as the foreground figure, had subscribed the following shares: S. G. Langdon, 400 shares; Kingsbury Root, 200 shares; Elizabeth Root, 200 shares; R. H. Fowler, 200 do.; H. S. Bateman, 200 do.; Dillaye subscribed; Stephen D. Dillaye and wife, 400 do.; in all, 1,400 shares.

The names subscribed by Langdon, as an inspection of the books will show, were written in such variety of caligraphy that no one would have suspected them to be the writing of a single person. Being entered, the stock was paid over by Dillaye to the Commissioners of the Bank. At this juncture Mr. Jones was announced.

Mr. Jones entered and made known his demands in very decisive terms. Dillaye protested that he knew of no irregularity in the certificates, and, above all, never suspected that they were forgeries—far be such a thought from him! In confirmation of this he appealed to his friend Langdon, but Langdon was not there, and Dillaye did not get that credit for honesty and innocence which he claimed. Possibly he may have been innocent in the matter.

Fortunately for the Citizens' Bank, the Commissioners there assembled were honest men, and little versed in the accomplishments of New-York bank sharks, as just illustrated to them. They handed over to Mr. Jones the $27 500, and declared the stock taken by Langdon and Dillaye to be void. Mr. Jones returned to Pittsburgh with a heavy load off his mind, and the new bank was relieved of those who would have built their fortunes on its ruins.

Beyond what appeared in the *Morning Post*, and an item or two in the *Dispatch*, nothing transpired to indicate to the public the nature of the transaction just recorded. The Citizens' Bank was not particularly desirous to push the matter to legal extremities. They had recovered the money; the forged certificates had been promptly dispatched to New-York, where they had been formally protested by the Mercantile Bank, on the 4th of October, returned with a statement of the forgery, and handed over for safe keeping to the officers of the Monhongahela Bank. That institution was well rid of Langdon, and had in their possession documents that would insure them against any future machinations on his part. They felt, however, that the imposition was really upon their Bank, and were desirous to have the impostors arrested. But no legal steps were taken.

STEPS TAKEN FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDERS

The badgerings of the officers of the Bank which followed—the cool efforts of New-York parties to secure certificates of stock, and the endeavors to discredit the Bank, when all their designs fell through, revived in the Directors a determination to have the originators of the trouble "put through." The Mayor was of the same mind; it was a crime that should not be compromised; detection and failure had only given audacity greater assurance to gain, if possible, by menaces and intimidation, what could not be gained by fraud.

Having returned from McKeesport, where he investigated the whole matter, the Mayor called upon Mr. Jones, who confirmed all that he had heard, and united with him in the opinion that a crime scarely surpassed in the annals of the West, when the subsequent transactions are considered, should be exposed, and not smothered up.

On the 8th of August Mr. Jones made an information before the Mayor, in which S. G. Langdon and Stephen D. Dillaye are charged "with willfully, unlawfully and knowingly passing and publishing in said Citizens' Bank two drafts amounting to $27 500, the same being forged and counterfeited by them," &c.

Armed with this document, the Mayor, on Monday, the 22d, dispatched Chief of Police, Hague, to Harrisburgh and Albany to procure the necessary requisitions, and instructed him to proceed to New-York, and take Messrs. Langdon and Dillaye into custody and bring them to this city.

THE ARREST.

Chief Hague arrived in New-York on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and proceeded to the Sheriff of that city, to whom the warrant of removal of Dillaye and Langdon was addressed. The Sheriff promptly detailed an officer, who, with Mr. Hague, proceeded to look up Langdon. Nothing was seen of him, however, until Friday, when Capt. Walling, whose services were assiduously given, succeeded in arresting him at Crook's tavern, near the State House. Efforts were then made to arrest Dillaye, but it was ascertained that he was and had been absent from the city for two weeks. He will most likely, be necessitated to visit the West, and explan his connection with the forged certificates.

Chief Hague arrived in this city with Langdon on the Sunday 1 o'clock train from the East. Langdon was taken immediately to the Mayor's office, where that magistrate read to him the affidavit of Mr. Jones, and suggested to him that as he might desire counsel, and if he could give bail, he would commit him for a further hearing, to afford him an opportunity of taking legal advice, otherwise he would commit him finally, in default of bail, to answer the charge of forgery at the October term of Court.

Langdon at first inclined to be finally committed, but afterwards changed his mind, and was committed for a further hearing on Monday, Sept. 5

Langdon throws the responsibility on Dillaye. He says that Dillaye was to furnish $45,000 to take stock in the Monongahela Bank. When the time came he failed to furnish a dollar, and the necessity presented itself in such a shape as suggested the forgery of the certificates.

ANTECEDENTS OF LANGDON.

Sylvester G. Langdon is a man in the prime of life—gentlemanly in appearance, and having the polish of one familiar with high life and "the ways of the world." Some years ago he resided in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the banking business, having an office in the Note Bank Building, and publishing a Detector, in which enterprise he was associated with John S. Dye and John Hawes. In 1856 the firm of Langdon, Hawes & Co. disposed of their Detector to E. W. Young & Co., and soon after removed to New-York. From memorandum books found in possession of Langdon, it is evident that he has been in business relations with Kingsbury Root since 1854. He resided in 1855 at No. 24 Oliver street, New-York. We judge from the memorandum that his business relations with Langdon have been quite confidential. Langdon has been constantly traveling since 1856. In June of that year he was at New-Albany, Ind., where he attended the Methodist Church and seems to have been enamored of a lady in the congregation, and in the same connection mentions reading "Female Life among the Mormons," writing that "poor Mrs. Silliman's reflections on page 330 are good." One page from his memorandum book will indicate his business activity:

March 8, 1858—"Called on Mrs. L. in the evening—out;" 9th March—"Sunday—Called on Mrs. L.; she signed paper at Mrs. Phelps', corner Seventeenth-street, Irving Park: 12—Took depositions at No. 139 Henry-street, New-York; 13th—Same were mailed. Dined at Mr. D'Grove's; tea at Mrs. D'G.'s; staid all night with Hawes: 14th—Tea at Briggs'; 17th—Sent $25 to Kingsbury Root, also wrote Dr. Fawkes, H. S. D'Grove and W. Lee White; 18th—Left for Cincinnati; 20th—To Madison, Ind.; had Hawes in company." Langdon also had memorandums indicating the extensive use of secret telegraphic by means of word signs—many of which, with the key to them, are in the possession of the Mayor.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORY—CURIOUS LETTERS—MR. J. TYLER HODGES, OF NEW-YORK, FIGURING AS A PRINCIPAL.

In following the principals to the present time, it has been necessary greatly to anticipate. The subordinate characters and scenes in this Romance of Rarcality are too interesting to be omitted. It is necessary to go back to October, 1858.

Langdon was thoroughly frightened when he made his escape from McKeesport, but he did not give up all hope of securing the stock subscribed and paid for in forged paper. Not he. Afraid to venture out himself, he dispatched Mr. Kingsbury Root to look after it. Root, evidently, was not to appear in the character of an agent for Langdon, but on his own responsibility—as a capitalist who had instructed Langdon to subscribe the 400 shares for himself and wife.

Mr. Root, when he found that he could not accomplish his purpose, was anxious to leave McKeesport instantly. The train had gone, there was no boat, and he could not reach Pittsburgh as soon as he desired. One of the Directors proposed to take him to the city in his carriage. The proposition was accepted. On the way down Mr. Root expressed a desire to know what charge the Director would make for bringing him down. The Director informed him that there was no charge; evidently overpowered by this generosity, and not to be outdone, Root responded that the Director should stop with him at the Monongahela, and he (Root) would foot the bills—a point that he insisted on. Accordingly they put up at that house for the night. Next morning the Director "shook sleep from his eyelids," and looked around for his friend Root. That gentleman was missing! It is needless to say who it was that footed the bills.

Root on his return to New-York, as is believed, assigned his claim on the Bank to Nathaniel Finch, a police officer, and F. Goodall, Deputy Sheriff. At least these gentlemen claimed to be the assignees, for presently they appeared in McKeesport as its owners, and desired to see it properly entered on the books of the Bank. They made various menaces of what they would do if it were not properly entered—to all of which the Directors replied that they didn't recognize the stock as having been taken in their Bank, and suggested that the gentlemen would consult their personal welfare by returning where they could snuff the "salt sea breezes." The hint was taken, and they returned to Gotham.

From a letter received from Langdon in December it is by no means satisfactorily determined that Kingsbury Root and wife possessed the slightest claim to the stock, or that they had any right to transfer to Finch and Goodall.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858

To the President, Directors and Company of Monongahela Valley Bank of McKeesport:

TAKE NOTICE: The two hundred shares of stock subscribed for in each of the names of Elizabeth Root, Kingsbury Root and E. R. Fowler, upon the subscription book of the Monongahela Valley Bank of McKeesport, Penn., was subscribed by G. S. Langdon in their names for his own use, and the payment to the Commissioners in amount thereof was made by said Langdon; and the said Elizabeth and Kingsbury Root and the said Fowler have never paid any consideration whatever to said Langdon for said stock or any part thereof. You are therefore hereby notified and forbidden to transfer said stock or any part thereof upon the order of either of said parties except to the undersigned or to his order.

S. G. LANDON.

Finch does not appear to have surrendered his claim, notwithstanding Langdon's protest. He had the transfer from Root, and finding he could make nothing out of it, transferred it to one William H Larned, who, after badgering the officers of the Bank in vain, had recourse to the law. He placed the matter in the hands of Walden, Tomlinson and Brigham, who addressed the following letter to the Directors:

Offices of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, Counselors at Law, No 4 New street, New-York, July 8, 1858.

To the President, &c., of the Monongahela Bank:

GENTS.: Mr. Wm. H. Larned has consulted us in relation to a claim against your Bank for stock He is the assignee and transferee of Mr. Finch, who is the purchaser from Mr. Root and wife of the stock subscribed to by him.

Mr. L. desires that the stock may be issued to him That it has been duly paid, we have the evidence, and can see no reason why your Bank should refuse the request. The assumption of settling the responsibility of Mr. Langdon cannot prevail. Such a course as affecting the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Root was absolutely inoperative, and must so be decided if resort is had to legal tribunals

We have no doubt that you are as well aware of this as we are, and therefore address you before taking any steps to that end that an opportunity may be given for an amicable settlement, if desired. Yours,

TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM.

A LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM A FRIEND OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Among the interesting epistles received from New-York parties, relative to the stock, the following is not the least. It gives an insight into the motives that prompted Langdon to invest in a country Bank:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1858.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to address a few lines to you on the subject of the Monongahela Valley Bank, at McKeesport, Pa.

I am informed that the Bank was recently organized, and that you were elected one of the Directors or officers. Since the organization I have procured an assignment for a considerable consideration, of all of Mr. Langdon's interest in the stock which he subscribed, or procured to be subscribed, and am ready to advance such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the position which he assumed in his agreement to furnish ($27,500) twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to assist in organizing said Bank.

I am aware there was some difficulty in the money transaction between Langdon, Dillaye and the Bank of Pittsburgh, but do not see why that should hurt the Bank at McKeesport. I have called on Mr. Dillaye in relation to the matter, and he is inclined to be somewhat arbitrary. I am willing to add what may be necessary to complete the arrangement originally made between Langdon, Dillaye and the Bank—that is, Langdon and Dillaye were to pay in 50 per cent. of the capital (1,100 shares) subscribed by each of them, *and each in turn were to have the same or nearly that sum discounted to them, and upon each to have a line of credit in said Bank to the amount of* $40,000; and I suppose the officers of the Bank will be willing to carry out that arrangement.

I am ready to perform my part, and do what may be necessary in the premises to assist the Bank and *try and make it a healthy and useful institution.*

My object in purchasing Mr. Langdon's interest was to take an active part in the interests of said Bank in this vicinity, *and not merely to obtain a small loan from it.* I wish to coöperate harmoniously with the officers of said Bank, and be treated upon the same basis as the other parties.

I am informed that Mr. Dillaye claimed that I have no interest in said Bank, and attempts to assume the ownership of all of said stock subscribed by the New York parties, and has offered to sell the same; to which course of action you will note my demurrer.

I am very anxious to know whether the recent publications will make any difficulty between the Bank Commissioners and the Bank, or the Governor and the Bank.

I should like to hear from you in relation to the situation of the Bank and what is necessary to be done by me in the premises. *I wish you to understand that I intend to represent eleven hundred shares of the stock of the Bank.* Mr. Dillaye to the contrary notwithstanding. I regret very much that I have not a personal acquaintance with you, which would enable us to understand each other much better.

I shall expect to hear from you by return mail, and you will very much oblige if you will give me a full statement of the affairs of said Bank so far as you may feel at liberty to state them upon paper.

Hoping for the prosperity of the enterprise, I remain,

Yours truly, D. P. WHELON.

JOHN S. DYE PUTS IN A CLAIM.

These gentlemen not only claim to be in possession of the stock, but Mr. John S. Dye, of Bank Director notoriety, comes in for a claim. Indeed, he has precedence of the others by virtue of the following letter:

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BANKING COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

Dr. HUEY—*Dear Sir*: I have under my control the 800 shares of stock subscribed by Mr. Langdon to your Bank. Your immediate attention is requested, as I think a satisfactory arrangement can be made, providing I can have a personal interview with yourself, *If you come, bring the certificates!*

Respectfully, JOHN S. DYE, P. K.

THE DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK—JOHN S. DYE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

This missive remained unanswered, but in November Alex. Miller, Esq., President of the Bank, and Drs. Huey and Hill, Directors, went on to New-York for the purpose of procuring an investigation into the stock which had been taken by Langdon and declared void.

They stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and were seated in the reception-room when a gentleman stepped in, and inquiring for Dr. Huey, introduced himself as John S. Dye. He had called, he said, at the request of Mr. Langdon, who felt desirous to ascertain whether the Doctor had the certificates with him, and if an arrangement could be made to induce him to hand them over to him, (Dye.)

Dr. H. replied that he had them, though not with him there, and did not know that any arrangement could be made.

Dye—If you will hand them over, we will secure the canceling of the stock on your books without further trouble.

Dr. H—We do not know that that would be any object, as we do not recognize the stock. Where's Langdon?

Dye—He is at my office every day, and if you would like an interview with him, I would name 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when I will call for you. But this interview can only be granted on the condition that you will come alone.

Dr. Huey accepted the invitation and conditions, but Dye never called, and so the interview never took place.

J. TYLER HODGES WANTS $3,000—DON'T GET IT—STARS THE BANK.

Before our visitors left the city they were waited upon by Mr. Hodges, the publisher of *Hodges' Detector*. He introduced himself as the said publisher, and informed them that he wanted $3,000 from their Bank.

Directors—We are not aware that the Bank is indebted to you in $3,000.

Hodges—I know all about your affairs, and can either run you up or run you down. If you have not the money, I'll take good negotiable paper—such as I can have discounted in New-York.

The officers of the Bank respectfully declined the modest offer, when Hodges, in virtuous indignation, left, remarking as he went, "By G—d, I'll star you in my next issue." Sure enough, when the next issue appeared the Monongahela Bank had the inevitable star affixed.

HAWES HAS A CLAIM ON THE BANK.

We have mentioned that one John Hawes was associated with Langdon & Dye in the publication of a Detector in Cincinnatti. He seems to have been on intimate terms with both, and in the wrangle and jangle for stock which no one of them legitimately owned, more than did Satan the fair world he showed to the Saviour, he put in his claim in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DR. HUEY—*Dear Sir*: I shall leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday evening to call on you in relation to certain stock in the M. V. Bank held by certain parties here, with full power and authority to institute a settlement and transfer of the same, and wish to find you at home. Respectfully yours, D. HAWES.

Hawes accordingly came on, had an interview with the Directors, and left with a flea in his ear.

There are other interesting side scenes in this Comedy of Assurance, but these must suffice for the present.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JASON OFF CAPE RACE.

How the General Amnesty in France is Received.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine Banished from Tuscany.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRUSSIA FORTIFYING.

Further Description of the Imperial Fete at Paris.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Heavy.

CONSOLS 95 1-4.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Jason*, Capt. CARTER, of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's New-York and Galway Line, from Galway, on the 20th inst., passed this point this afternoon *en route* to New-York, where she will be about due on Saturday evening next.

The *Jason* brings Liverpool dates, by telegraph, of the 20th inst., two days later than those by the steamship *City of Washington*.

The political advices by this steamer are not of special importance.

From Paris we are told that the general amnesty recently announced by the Emperor, although it had created much surprise, nevertheless gave great satisfaction to all classes. LOUIS BLANC, however, flatly refuses to place himself again under French jurisdiction.

In addition to the civil pardons numerous military sentences had also been commuted.

It is officially announced that the Empress EUGENIE is again *enceinte*.

Advices from Italy state that the National Assembly of Tuscany had formally declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine could not be recalled.

The National Assembly of Modena are also taking strong grounds in behalf of national liberty.

M. FOULD had accepted the Dictatorship of Parma.

Cardinal ANTONELLI had resigned the Presidency of the Council of Rome, but retains the Secretaryship of the State.

Advices from Berlin state that the King of Prussia had rallied somewhat, and his physicians expected he would linger on for some time longer.

The work on the extensive fortifications at Kœnigsburg, which was suspended suddenly on the announcement of the peace of Villafranca has been resumed with great vigor.

The Zurich Peace Conference was doing nothing, apparently.

The advices from England are very meagre. We hear nothing further of the builders' demonstration in London.

Mr. COBDEN'S constituents at Rochdale had honored him with a grand demonstration.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was to leave the Thames on the 31 of September for Portland, in Dorsetshire, and from thence would proceed on a trial trip and return in season to take her departure from Holyhead for America on the 15th, as announced.

Calcutta advices of July 16, by the Overland Mail had been received in London. They contain the announcement that the King of Oude, who was seized during the Indian war and been retained in captivity ever since, has been finally released by the Indian Government.

Increased duties on stamps had been proposed in the Calcutta Council.

Five thousand of the local European troops in India had accepted of the discharge offered them by the Government.

Exchange at Calcutta was at 2s. ⅝d.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO GALWAY.

LONDON, Wednesday Noon, Aug. 20.

Advices from Paris state that the Austrian Plentpotentiary to the Peace Conference had announced at the recent Zurich Banquet that he had strong faith in the final success of the Conference.

A telegram from Florence says: "The Tuscan Assembly had received with great enthusiasm a proposition to banish forever from Tuscany the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine."

There are rumors from Paris, of doubtful authority, however, that GENS. CANROBERT and NIEL had not been confirmed as Senators.

The Paris Bourse on Friday was firm.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week were 34,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The fair and middling qualities had declined ⅛d., and the inferior and sandy descriptions still more. The market closed dull. The sales of Friday are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¼.	Middling Mobile	6⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7d.	Fair Upland	7⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7⅛d.	Middling Upland	6 13 16d.

The stock in port was 680,000 bales, of which 587,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are still unfavorable and prices with difficulty were maintained. There had also been a slight decline on goods for the India market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report favorable harvest prospects. FLOUR quiet, at 10s.@12s. 6d. WHEAT firm, with a slight advance in French descriptions; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s.@9s 6d. CORN declining, and holders offering freely but not pressingly; mixed and Yellow quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 29s.@29s. 6d.; Pots easier, but not quotably lower. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. BARK dull. COD OIL declined slightly on all qualities. LINSEED OIL quiet, but steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s @24s. 6d., but closing with free sellers at 34s. TEA unchanged in price, with an average business doing.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., JAS. MCHENRY & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, quote BEEF heavy in inferior qualities and holders pressing their stocks on the market. PORK heavy; quotations nominal and holders anxious to sell. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s. LARD quiet at 57s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

HAVRE MARKETS

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 18, 1859.

COTTON—Sales of the week 5,000 bales. New Orleans *très ordinaire*, 113f.; do. *bas*, 106f. Stock in port, 82,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 18, 1859.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. SUGAR is dull. RICE is steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 19.

CONSOLS at 95⅛@95⅝ for Money and account.

American Securities are without change.

The Money market is slightly easier.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £22,000.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

COTTON, dull. Estimated sales to day, 4,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS, quiet. WHEAT firm for French. PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 20—Noon.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report Iron steady Welsh Rails £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s.; BARS, £6@£6 2s. 6d. BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull, with a decline of 6d. on the lower grades. COPPER buoyant. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d.@35s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

CONSOLS are at 95¾.

Additional by the City of Washington.

The late hour at which our European newspapers by the *City of Washington* were received prevents us to our issue of yesterday morning, prevented these liberal extracts which would else have been given.

We now enlarge our accounts of the great military celebration at the French capital, adding correspondence and details of great interest.

THE GREAT FETE AT PARIS.

The Return of the Legions—The March Through the Boulevards—Movements of the Emperor—The Prince Imperial—The Scene at the Place Vendome—Incidents and Impressions.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, Aug. 14.

I have seen the "Return of the Legions." It was a sight worth remembering. The men who, with bronzed faces, martial bearing, tattered colors, and soiled uniforms were this day hailed by the applause of their countrymen as conquerors in one of the most brilliant and remarkable campaigns known to history, I saw but four short months ago reviewed by the Emperor in the Champ de Mars, he all the while protesting that war was most improbable, and they, for the most part, never having seen a shot fired in earnest. The curiosity of the public to see these men who have left the bones of so many of their comrades to manure the fields of glory in Italy was intense. People who had secured places, and people who had not, got up at unheard of hours this morning to take up a position on the line of march. Very many indeed did not go to bed at all, but strolled along the Vincennes road towards the camp, and squatted down by the wayside to take a nap under the gentle beams of an August full moon, with out so much as a *tante abri* to cover them. Of these noctambulists vast numbers came from the country. The pleasure trains were disgorging their freight all night long, and not a few of the visitors had made their arrangements to be perfectly independent of both public and private houses, having brought with them their baskets of provisions, and were fully resolved to camp in the streets. I need not attempt to describe at any length the upholstery part of the *fête*. You will have seen the character of this in various programmes. Suffice it to say that all the gay and holiday effects which can be produced by the profuse and tasteful use of flags and oriflammes and Venetian masts came out to-day in fully as strong relief as on any former occasion. The triumphal arch near the Bastille representing the front of Milan cathedral was sufficiently well executed. On it was this inscription:

TO THE ARMY OF ITALY
THE CITY OF PARIS.

Solferino.	Turbigo.
Malegnano.	Palestro.
Magenta.	Montebello.

The names of these battles may be seen repeated very frequently along the Boulevards and the Place Vendôme; and, indeed, it is remarkable that there has been very little else to mark the object with which the war was undertaken. Very few Sardinian flags were displayed. I did not myself see one, but I am told there were here and there a few. These latter must have been hung out by private individuals; but it is quite certain that the police did not, as they were instructed to do on the day of the departure of the army for Italy, take care that Sardinian flags should be displayed in great numbers. A not colossal statue of Peace, not as it strikes me very meritorious either as to design or execution, is placed at the entrance of the Rue de la Paix—a very appropriate site. The statue is a female figure, holding in one hand a sword pointing downwards, and in the other a treaty of peace but half unrolled. Two eagles flank her curule chair, and at her feet is a lion in what I suppose would be described as an attitude of repose, but he seems to be only taking breath after some exertion; his head is erect and his eyes watchful, as if he were looking out for an opportunity to make another spring. The pedestal of this statue is composed of a number of cannons piled one upon the other, but whether they are meant to represent French cannons laid up in arsenals, or the guns lately taken from the Austrians, is perhaps a doubtful point. The latter construction is rather favored by inscriptions setting forth the number of cannons taken and the names of the regiments which took them. The word Villafranca stands forth conspicuous on this pedestal. The prettiest and most original decorations are those of the Place Vendôme and its approaches. In the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Castiglione, sixteen Corinthian columns, two and two, with long intervals between each couple, and surmounted by statues of Victory holding laurel crowns in each of their stretched-out hands, have a very good effect. In the Place Vendôme itself, rich crimson velvet hangings embroidered in gold, with the letter "N" surmounted by a crown and a dozen imperial bees, were suspended from the first and second floor windows. Above and below these were festoons of laurel, and an infinity of flags crowned the decorations. The much talked of *velarium* proved to be a myth. There was in the balcony of the ministry of justice an ordinary awning for the Empress and the Court, but no attempt was made to shield the public from the rays of the sun, which, as it turned out, were not oppressive. The *velarium* would have been a curiosity, but it would have sadly impeded the view from the first and second floor windows of the east side of the Place Vendôme. I doubt, in point of fact, whether any architect in Paris would undertake to put one up. The danger of an accident from the least breath of wind acting upon such an immense amount of canvas as would be required to cover half the Place Vendôme would be immense; the nicety of adjustment required for hoisting a *velarium* was one of the greatest achievements of the architects of Imperial Rome. Seats were erected for nearly 20,000 people around the Place Vendôme. The Prefect of the Seine distributed tickets very liberally to the public, although of course a very large number were necessarily reserved for official people and their families. The greater part of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

The Emperor left the Tuileries at 8¾ o'clock, and proceeded by the Rue Rivoli to the B

they had been beheld in their undress laughing at themselves, and enjoying the amazement of the dupes who believed in the comedy, pardonable enough, only no longer in season. It seems that on Thursday a great number of printed documents were distributed amongst the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. These papers contained two sentences only; the one from Flocon—"Men of the people! Beware of any rash demonstration, and furnish not to power the opportunity it seeks of accomplishing a bloody triumph;" the other, short and pithy, the "Hate and wait" of the North. Upon the whole, the impressions of the day were serious and disagreeable, rather than joyous; and I seem to declare the most pleasant of all was produced by its termination.

It would, however, neither be just nor generous to omit the really bright and pleasant sensations imparted during the ceremony. Among these the aspect of the Empress must be recorded as the most memorable. Never was beauty beheld to greater advantage than on this occasion. Attired in white, enveloped in clouds of rich lace, through which her soft complexion was softened even more, she appeared the most perfect realization of imperial grace and dignity which has ever been beheld. The taste displayed by her costume was also matter of admiration. No fantastical bonnet concealed her features from the admiring crowd; a long veil of Brussels point was thrown over her head, and the forehead encircled with the Imperial diadem—the great Sanci diamond, which flashed and sparkled in the sun with the rarest brilliancy. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Imperial in the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Guard, and as in France there is always a sympathy with the nursery, the *Moniteur* itself, *journal officiel de l'Empire Français*, loves to tell how the Emperor, taking the little Prince on the saddle before him, the young hero drew his tiny sword, to which the thunders of applause from the crowd and the tears of the veterans responded with sublime effect. The *Moniteur*, however, does not record the answer made to this sudden demonstration by the little prince; but a lady who sat in the tribune immediately opposite informs me that, terrified by the sudden and unexpected burst, the poor infant set up a most tremendous howl—perhaps the only touch of nature in the whole pageant. The procession on the Place Vendome was really curious. Being more confined, and drawn nearer to the spectator, it was of course more easily examined. The English people present were surprised at many things, one of which was the regimental dogs accompanying the hardy warriors, these dogs all decorated and bedizened with laurel wreaths and flowers, some of them, moreover, sporting tiny flags, which, fluttering in the wind, seemed to afford great diversion to the crowd. The sight of the wounded, however, caused the cynical reflection created by the guerilla hats displayed, and carried the mind far away to the brave who lie rotting in tens of thousands at Magenta and Solferino, in order that these triumphant may enter Paris on this fine sunny day, and make diversion for the people with their crutches and their bandages, their holes and patches, their penny laurel wreaths, and decorated dogs.

Be it remarked, that amid all the rejoicing and the gratitude of Italy—the inscriptions combining Paris and Milan, VICTOR EMANUEL and NAPOLEON III.—the Princess CLOTILDE was absent from the Imperial Tribune where assembled all the other ladies of the Imperial family.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The defile of the Imperial Guard terminated about noon, and its veteran commander, Marshal REGNAULD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, was invited to remain behind with the Emperor. The Marshal's staff were left to proceed with the *corps d'armée* of the Guards. Almost at the same time appeared the four flags and pieces of cannon taken from the Austrians. Each of the flags was carried by a soldier of the regiment that had captured it, escorted by two soldiers attached to the *corps d'armée* to which the regiment belonged. The corps thus honored were the Guards, the First, Third and Fourth. The second *corps d'armée*, which, under MCMAHON, decided the battle of Magenta, and behaved so valiantly throughout the campaign, particularly at the closing fight of Solferino, did not exhibit an Austrian flag—a curious instance that fortune does not always award the spoils of victory to those who in reality win them. The conquered standards were in succession lowered and presented to the Emperor, and then surrendered into the custody of a Cent Garde in attendance on his Majesty. With the exception of one, which was quite new, with the flaunting yellow, guiltless of the stain of battle, they were all riddled and soiled—eloquent witness of how deadly was the struggle to retain possession of them.

Scarcely had the last captured gun left by the Rue Castiglione, when Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, commanding the first *corps d'armée*, and easily recognizable by his maimed arm, galloped into the place, followed by his staff. After saluting the Emperor, the Marshal and staff took position round three sides of the column Vendome, facing his Majesty. The defile of the second *corps d'armée* was opened by the band of the Seventeenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, which was followed by two companies of engineers attached to the corps. Then came the battalion of the Seventeenth Chasseurs, preceding Gen. FOREY and staff, who was loudly applauded. As the General passed before the Emperor he threw a bouquet at the feet of his Majesty's charger. At this moment a superior officer, Marshal MAGNAN, I believe, galloped into the place, followed by his aid de-camp, who contrived to lose his hat, much to the amusement of the crowd. Gen. FOREY was followed by the Eighty-fourth and Ninety-first Regiments of the line. An old invalid, with abundant white hair and only one leg, who had contrived to penetrate within the *enceinte*, pushed forward as the Ninety first passed, and offered a laural wreath to one of the men—a homage from one of the veterans of the *vielle armée* to the *jeune armée d'Italie*. Next came the Ninety-eighth Regiment of the line, accompanied by its chaplain, then a detachment of artillery and guns—the Tenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, whose shrill bugles and band played part music, producing a most singular and thrilling effect. The Fifteenth and Twenty first Regiments of the line followed. The flag of the latter was mere fringe, with the colors faded into a uniform dirty hue. After came the Sixty first and One Hundredth Regiments of the line, followed by artillery. The guns were light brass four-pounders rifled. They were drawn by four horses with a mounted leader, and followed by eight gunners on foot, seven of whom were armed with muskets and sword bayonets. The ammunition limber was drawn by four horses with a mounted leader. This gives 10 horses and 14 men to a gun. The second *corps d'armée*, preceded by the illustrious Irishman, Marshal PATRICK MCMAHON, Duc de Magenta, debouched with his staff from the Rue de la Paix, and took up the position vacated by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who had been invited to join the suite of the Emperor. The defile of Marshal MCMAHON's corps was opened by three chaplains, followed by the band of the Turcos, whose native music, fortunately for our ears, was silent; a detachment of engineers came after the band, and were in turn followed by the regiment of Turcos. The men of different races excited the liveliest curiosity. There were Frenchmen, Arabs, and negroes among them. Their flags, small guidons, displayed the crescent of Islam and open hand, the preservative against the Evil Eye. The dress of the men, like that of the Zouaves, except that the jacket and baggy trousers were of light blue cloth, was excessively picturesque. Their white turbans, which contrasted so well with the swarthy faces of the Africans, threw a sickly pallor over the countenances of the Europeans. Several of the officers were natives, some wearing the turban and others a lofty fez. The Turcos were followed by the Forty-fifth, Sixty-fifth, &c.

Marshal CANROBERT next appeared, with his body thrown back almost on the haunches of his horse, and, as the French say, his "*nez au vent*" The defile of his, the ninth *corps d'armée*, was opened by the band of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, followed by a detachment of Engineers. Then came the battalion of the Eighth Chasseurs; the Twenty-fifth, Ninety eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-sixth Regiments of the Line.

At this moment (10 minutes to 1 o'clock) the clouds, which had been lowering for some time past, began to discharge their contents, with rare intervals, until the defile was terminated. The spectators (about four-fifths of whom dispersed to their homes) that remained and the troops were speedily wetted to the skin. His Majesty stood out bravely under the rain, without seeming to take any notice of it. He bared his head as each regiment passed—to a detachment of artillery, the band of the Nineteenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, a detachment of Engineers, and a battalion of the Nineteenth Chasseurs; the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Sixty-fourth, Eighty-fourth, (the red part of whose flag had been completely washed away,) a detachment of artillery, a squadron of gendarmerie, and a battalion of artillery.

The *fifth corps d'armée*, commanded by Marshal NIEL, entered the place during a short cessation of the rain, when the Prince Imperial was carried down from the balcony by his *ecuyer*, and lifted on to the saddle-bow of the Emperor amid the loud applause of the spectators, who seemed marvelously moved at this proof of parental affection and unbending of martial dignity. While the artillery were marching past, a vivandiere appeared on the scene, halting (she had been wounded in the left leg) on crutches, and accompanied by two private soldiers of the line, one of whom advanced to present a petition to the Emperor. A mounted Cent Gard rushed forward to prevent this violation of etiquette. On a sign from the Emperor he took the paper and handed it to his Majesty, who pocketed it, and nodded kindly to the poor woman.

When the defile had finished, the Emperor, followed by these Cent Gards and his Staff, among whom were two foreign officers, Russian and Prussian I imagine, left amid cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" High above all the shouts rose one in a foreign tongue, from some precise and literal Englishman, who, as the Emperor turned into the Rue Castiglione, exclaimed with stentorian lungs: "Live the Emperor of the French."

Some boys, real *gamins de Paris*, anxious to see the ceremony in the Place Vendome, climbed the trees in the gardens of the Tuileries in such numbers that several branches were broken, and the occupants precipitated with violence to the ground. The boys escaped with a few bruises. This was the only accident remarked yesterday.

The Minister of War has, by command of the Emperor, decided that each wounded and invalid soldier of the army of Italy shall receive an allowance of a franc a day, payable every month until their pensions shall be regulated. Those soldiers whose period of service does not entitle them to a retiring pension are to receive a gratuity of 205f. a year for the non-commissioned officers, and 180f. for the private soldiers as long as their infirmities prevent them from earning their bread.

WHAT THE FRENCH PRESS SAID OF THE CELEBRATION.

From the Constitutionnel.

How can the pen describe the ardent emotion of a whole nation under the influence of such a legitimate admiration? How depict that warm enthusiasm, inexhaustible in its manifestations? The popular feeling was far beyond what could have been anticipated. The name of the Emperor resounded in every mouth; it was as a cry of glory and of hope, repeated by those whom he had led on the fields of battle in Italy and by those who gave him their acclamations after a peace which was also a great victory. It is needless for us to say that each *corps d'armée*, each division, and each regiment, had its part in the cheers, the flowers, and the ovation. No one in the immense crowd assembled was ignorant of what part the brave soldiers, led on by the Emperor at Magenta or at Solferino, had played in the triumphs of the campaign. No one, too, took in the triumphs of the day that fought the first had forgotten the regiments which fought the first battle and gained the first victory on the day of Montebello. It may be now more than ever said that nothing is lost in France of that ardent sympathy which formerly hailed the army of NAPOLEON I. on its return from Marengo, Austerlitz or Wagram. Those conquerors of former days had their grandsons at Montebello, at Magenta, and at Solferino, and the descendants of those who acclaimed the soldiers of NEY, DAVOUST, LANNES, or MACDONALD, had their flowers and their cheers for those of MACMAHON, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CANROBERT and NIEL. The Emperor has awakened in France the sentiment of great things, as he has reopened the era of great military victories, and of noble moral conquests.

From the Débats.

The Emperor and the army of Italy have made their entry into Paris, and the combatants of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Marignan, and Solferino, met with a reception worthy of themselves, of France, and of the additional glory which they have shed over the old flag of Lodi, Arcole and Marengo. Paris assumed an appearance which it is impossible to describe. An additional population filled its streets and its boulevards to overflowing. It appeared as if the whole of France, thrilling with the same enthusiasm, wished to hail the return of those victorious regiments which have made the country so great, and rendered it so proud of its sons. Foreigners themselves, led on by an irresistible movement, hastened among us to view that army whose military virtues have excited the admiration of the whole world. It was a grand and magnificent spectacle.

From the Union.

This valiant army, so noble, so affecting to see in its proud and martial attitude, its flags torn by shot, its wounded heroes, its trophies, and its illustrious leaders, was welcomed by the population with the most enthusiastic acclaim. Its march from the Barriere du Trone to the Place Vendome, and back from the Place Vendome to the camp, was a triumphant progress. Nothing was wanting to this ovation—neither flowers, nor crowns, nor acclamations, nor joy, nor even tears, which the emotion of this fine sight drew from the crowd.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON JOURNALS—THE PURPORT AND RESULT OF THE SHOW.

From the London Times.

One of the noteworthy peculiarities of the triumphal entry of the Army of Italy into Paris is the great economy of fine phrases throughout the whole affair. If it were possible that the same ceremonial had happened in London, we should have had an amount of speechifying that would have fallen heavier and damper than the showers of Sunday last upon the spirits both of actors and spectators. At each possible point—at the railway terminus, at the first flowery arch, at the line of frontier of every parish, and at the great centre where the army was to pass in procession and yield up its trophies to the Imperial leader, we should have little knots of prosy personages, Mayors and select vestrymen, and supervisors of pavements, bursting with loyal and congratulatory addresses; and we should have had appropriate replies a dozen times repeated in an assiduously varied phraseology. In France they have come to manage these things better. So far as the accounts have yet reached us, the great pageant passed in dumb show except for the general shouting. It was a purely military spectacle, and the action was all pantomimic. When the Emperor wished to express his approbation of a particular division he took off his cocked hat, and the desired expression was made; when the wounded *vivandiere* was carried past he nodded a kindly nod, and the spectators understood that her pension was granted; when he desired to attract the sympathies of the crowd towards the Imperial family he took his little son upon his saddle and kissed him, and the gaily apparelled occupants of the Amphitheatre understood, and were, for the moment at least, propitiated. We have not seen even an Order of the Day telling us how many centuries looked down upon that column which was destined for CHARLEMAGNE, and, after a long interval, is surmounted again by the First NAPOLEON. This was all right and appropriate, even although perhaps not in accordance with historic precedent. Eloquence is the art of persuasion,—but what need had the master of the potent army to persuade? We seek to persuade our equals or our superiors; but what superior or what equal has NAPOLEON III. in France. They who surround an absolute monarch seek only to know their commands that they may obey them; his sympathy, that they may rejoice; his approbation, that they may reap his coming rewards; his displeasure, that they may bow or fly. A gesture is sufficient for this purpose, and a diffuse piece of rhetoric can only weaken the prestige of power. Moreover, if he should desire to explain, or should wish to create an impression more expanded than can be fixed by the mere notification of the Imperior will, is not M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC at hand to perorate through all the Press of Paris, and to write Imperial speeches by which no one is committed, although every one may be puzzled?

The single exception to the restraint put upon the eloquence of all France is of the most moderate and brief character. In the evening, when the triumph had gone off so well—nothing happening to mar the glories of the day except a little cold water from the contumacious heavens—the Emperor entertained the Chiefs of his Army at an Imperial banquet. Hospitality here required a short address, and it was delivered in phrases which occupy scarce twenty lines of the faithful *Moniteur*. It is the model of an Imperial speech. It is not an harangue or an oration, but naked thought sculptured in language. There is just enough of sentiment, just enough of modesty, just enough of approval. He expresses a natural reluctance to dissolve the elements of that strength which has made itself so notably felt, but he frankly accepts the necessity, and that he may promptly reassure Europe he dismisses the chiefs that surround him to the peaceful occupations of civil life. He reminds them of what they have accomplished together, and modestly attributes the success which he, an untried general has achieved, to the confidence and obedience rendered to him by his elders in arms. He hopes that the words written upon the medal which commemorates the campaign of Italy will often recall the memory of their comrade and commander—and this is all. This was all that preceded the toast of "The Army of Italy." Whether any means were used to mollify the disappointment which some of the Colonels may have felt at such sensible and judicious phrases we do not know, and ought not, perhaps, to care. The fact remains, that this little speech is a model of good taste, and, so far as it refers to things past, of truth, modestly told. Undoubtedly the Emperor, a civilian—for by civil arts he first rose to power—has led a large army, and manœuvred that army upon the plains of Solferino with the skill of a consummate General; and, as he has a right to be proud of his success, so he deserves the credit of curbing the ostentatious expression of that pride. When he reminds his Generals of the disadvantage with which he had to contend in the want of early training upon the field, he obliquely compliments himself; but the inference is so neatly concealed that it does not obtrude, and arises only when the first impression of the speech is past. We must confess, however, that we cannot see in the Emperor's inexperience of actual service any grave disadvantage in leading an army. History, if her teaching is worth anything, teaches that a civilian of intelligence and the requisite moral courage, after some study of strategy, is quite as likely to make a good general as one who had passed his life upon the manual and platoon—that mere alphabet of the art of war, upon which the British officer generally spends his whole life. Great commanders have in all time been persons who were able to break away from the meshes of professional pedantries and to invent for themselves some new art of strategy. It has always been by a bold divergence from old rules that great victories have been won, and a man who has read, and labored, and meditated outside the professional circle is better educated for a general than a man who has to unswathe himself from the bands that have sustained him during the past portion of his life, and to accustom to independent exercise a mind which has hitherto known no virtue but obedience. We could wish that if the time of need should ever come we may have many men who have educated themselves for command as well as LOUIS NAPOLEON has.

But it is our ungracious duty, in default of some other monitor nearer and as free, to perform the part of chorus in this great drama, and to inform and warn while the actors are playing out their destinies. It is our duty once again to remind the Emperor NAPOLEON that even now men are asking each other, with what purpose and for what advantage these victories have been won, and the blood at which they were bought has been spilt. That will be repeated by the present and by future generations. How will it be answered? Has he indeed chosen to throw away the fair prize of so much valor and skill, and is Italy, scarcely yet able to feel her freedom, to be loaded with heavier fetters? Are those 50,000 men "*momentané sent*" left in Lombardy intended to quicken the good faith of Austria, whose diplomacy is quick to retrieve military reverses, but moves slothfully to consummate disagreeable concessions? Or is that French army in Italy only to wait the command to restore the sovereignty of the Grand Dukes in the Duchies, and the tyranny of the Pope in the Legations? There is a third and still more damnatory suggestion as to the presence of this French force at what is now no longer the seat of war. Those tattered flags which told so suggestively the fate of thousands of brave men who stood by them when that iron storm was flying the marks of which they bear, were greeted with loud plaudits as they came in sight, because the French people still believe that it was for the liberation of Italy those losses were incurred. The medal which the Emperor promises will be worn with pride, because Magenta, and Malegnano, and Solferino are even now held to be victories in the cause of Italian freedom. But what a cloud would come over this scene, what a taint of infamy would infest these victories, how suddenly would a glorious war in a glorious cause change into a piratical inroad for merely selfish objects, if it should turn out that the sole motive and effect of all this has been nothing greater than to carve out a little kingdom in Central Italy, and to put Prince JEROME upon the throne!

THE ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE WEST REVIVED.

From the London News.

The Empire over the water is a professed revival of the Empire of the CÆSARS. It is the chosen Government of a great nation which has outgrown the puerilities of freedom, and has taken refuge from the perils of public life in the splendid self-renunciation of a crowned Democracy. Yesterday was one of those grand occasional festivals in which Cæsarism puts on holiday attire, and its idolaters clank their voluntary fetters with a fierce exhilaration, and an exulting ense of servitude. How poor do our Parliamentary solemnities—with their sober, quiet and business like air, with no adventitious aid of color, noise or flash of arms—appear in comparison with the magnificent military spectacle which drew fancy prices from the pockets of English excursionists yesterday, for the sake of seeing the winner in the handicap of Villafranca welcome back to a grateful country the survivors of Magenta and Solferino! A Government conducted on theatrical principles is bound to look to the completeness of the final tableau; and if the spectacle be regardless of expense, the applause of the public is tolerably certain even though the curtain come down on an anticlimax in the dramatic interest of the piece. There is nothing like a centralized administration, unimpeded by petty constitutional checks and superior to vulgar responsibilities, for getting up a festival in which the power and glory of a nation are symbolized by streamers and banners and parti colored arches, its dignity by drums, the solidity of its institutions by extemporized masonry and woodwork, its victories by colossal figures of plaster, peace and civic liberties by torrents of Turcos and Zouaves. Let us suppose that the commercial interests which have learned to rejoice in the absence of a popular Assembly are beginning to languish under the burdens of a liberating war and the hazards of a disturbing peace. Here at the cost of a few thousands of pounds which the municipality of a metropolis is always glad to tear, an entertainment is offered to the curiosity of travelling Europe, which fills to overflowing the hotels, the restaurants, the *cafés*, the pleasure-gardens, and even the theatres, at a time of year when Paris, like London, is usually deserted. Surely we ought to think twice, as M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC would say, before we speak lightly of a Government which comes to the rescue of hotels and shops by a tax upon the sight-seeing propensities of the foreigner—a tax most eagerly and gratefully paid.

But the 14th of August, 1859, will be known in the annals of the Second Empire as something more than a *fête*-day. It will be known to history as the celebration of a more than Roman triumph by a more than Roman conqueror—the triumph of a man and an Emperor over himself and his programme. We have only to compare the enthusiasm of the population of the Faubourgs, at the departure of LOUIS NAPOLEON for Italy, with their self-contained and almost undemonstrative satisfaction at his reappearance yesterday, to understand what such a triumph must have cost. Fifty thousand Frenchmen have been offered up as a sacrifice to St. Napoleon, and fifty millions of money have gone to decorate his shrine; but in the side-chapel, which will hereafter be erected to his successor in the great temple of the Christian Juggernaut, the altar-piece will represent the purely moral triumphs of the deliverer of Austria, the Federator of Italy, and the protector of the Pope. It must be confessed that brilliant as was the pomp and circumstance of that triumphal welcome yesterday, it wanted an accessory or two which would have immensely heightened the general effect. We are not pedantic enough to desire a Roman revival so literal as to include the slave on the victor's car, and the procession of captives from each conquered race. Perhaps, indeed, there was a secret and invisible monitor, *post equitem*, who was whispering to the hero of the day the proclamation of Milan, and no jester on a Cæsar's chariot could devise a more chastening epigram for the Liberator of Italy. But the accessories which were waiting to complete the triumph, were a deputation of citizens from the towns of Venice, of patriots from Hungary, of Cardinals from Rome. Besides the real victors of Villafranca, the black army of confessors, whose prayers were so suspicious to the child-killers of Perugia, were unrepresented in the procession. Rome protected from the Romans by Imperial troops—the Duchies enabled to consult universal suffrage under the protection of Imperial advisers—and the servitude of Venice confirmed to Austria by Imperial diplomatists, are a succession of *coups* which deserved some pictorial commemoration in the *fête* of the 14th of August.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Venetian Volunteers Returning to their Homes—Taxation in the Venetian States—Pillage and Oppression—An Incident at Novara—Desertions from the Austrian Army—Condition of the Duchies and the Romagna—Hovering on the Banks of the Po.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

PONTE DI LAGOSCURO SUL PO, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

I doubt much whether you have ever received a correspondence from this remote village, and still more whether you will guess what has led your correspondent hither! The fact is, that since the peace of Villafranca, the accounts received from the Venetian provinces of Austrian infamy, and of Italian suffering, have filled me with an intense desire to go among this poor, abandoned people, and see for myself how things really are; and, having exhausted all legal means of obtaining permission to enter, I am here awaiting the moment when, eluding the vigilance of the Croats, I shall be able to cross the river some distance above or below this so-called *ponte*. Bridge there is none; but, at a given signal, the Croats come with their huge, unwieldly boat, and tow you across for the modest fare of *one cent*. As I see their hideous, crafty countenances, and still more hideous uniform, and watch the complacency with which they receive Venetians who set foot on their craft, I think of MARY HOWITT's allegory, commencing, "'Will you walk into my parlor,' said the spider to the fly;" for you must know that during the last fortnight the strict surveillance on the other side of the Po has greatly diminished. In consequence many a home-sick lad, on permit from the garrisons of Bologna and Ferrara, has returned, just to set foot at home once more, and say farewell to the friends and relations whom he had left clandestinely on the eve of the war. But, I fear, once arrived "in the prettiest little parlor that ever you did see," they will have some difficulty in finding their way "down the winding stairs," and when the so-called peace is actually settled, will come in for their share of the bastinade, and have to serve under a quite other banner than the lovely tricolor which glistens so hopefully, so gladly, on this side the Po! You will say, how silly of them to venture! True! so the Italian Committee tell them here, and the majority yield to reason; but a few, especially the young lads from fourteen to seventeen, when they arrive on the borders of the river, and view the landscape o'er—

"Not Jordan's stream, nor Death's cold flood,
Can fright them from the shore."

Last night I went out with a young Venetian to see the sunset on the river, the which, for splendor and intensity, I have never seen equaled, save from the banks of the river running from New-York to Perth Amboy. The purple-crimsoned clouds, the golden glory were the same. The river also seemed a lake of molten gold, save where an oar broke the unrippled surface and studded it with glistening sapphire. There was but one difference—the American sun sets on a people, who, by a successful revolution, had won its liberty and independence; here the Venetian sun sets and rises, on a people not less courageous, not less constant than your own, but against whom despotic and free governments conspire alike to retain in servitude and chains. From the grassy bank on which we sat, we commanded the view of the fertile Polesine the other side of the river, and athwart the willow and the poplar trees my companion could distinguish the spires of his village home which he left eleven years ago—a deserter from the Austrian ranks (*i. e.* just drawn to serve,) in order to fight the war of independence, which for the moment set his country free! The mildest fate that can await him, should he set foot on Venetian soil, is the galleys for life; but most probably he would be shot, as his father has thrice offered a substitute, 6,000 francs, and as often been refused with contumely. Nevertheless, it was with the greatest difficulty that I could prevent him from attempting the passage "for one hour only." I only succeded by promising to go and see his family and find the means for them to join him here.

I have just seen a letter from his father; the direct taxes are ninety five per cent.; besides this 7,000 Austrians are in and about the village which contained but 5,000 inhabitants; they have cut down all the ripe crops, and their horses are feeding on the young green corn—(you are aware that in the plains of Lombardy and Venice a field gives from four to seven crops per annum.) The inhabitants of this little village have to prepare, gratis, 14,000 rations a day, and on a very modest demand that the general would lower the quantity, he replied: "Were I to do so I should have to leave you in order to avoid the grief of seeing your village sacked by my soldiers." Insolence added to injury! When the Government pays for the soldier's rations they get barely enough to eat; when quartered on the wretched inhabitants they receive two pounds of meat a day, and the citizens are compelled to make the bread. This, you will say, is but a passing inconvenience; but as a Venetian volunteer, who had made the march from Florence to Goito with the Fifth Corps of the French army, remarked to me: "The Austrians are so different from the French; the latter never hurt a blade of corn, and if compelled to cross a vineyard or a hemp field, you would think they were walking on thorns, so carefully do they pick their way; but woe to our estate when the Austrians have passed not only do they carry off all the cattle, wine, and grain, but they destroy the trees, and break the vines; so that the proprietor is ruined for at least six years." Around Rovigo, for instance, about 15,000 encamped for two days, and they ruthlessly cut down all the trees, and vineyards, and crops, for about nine square miles! Say what they will, the Austrians feel that their Italian provinces hang by a thread, otherwise they could not impoverish and madden a whole people thus.

Annet Austrian impatience, I must give you an instance, related to me by a gentleman who was residing at Novara, during their occupation. Some time since the Austrians had put forth notes for 50,000,000 of florins, and a few months afterwards declared them null and void, refused to take them in payment of taxes, &c. You have doubtless been told that in Piedmont the Austrians paid for all they had! Good. When they entered a café, hotel, restaurant or shop, they tendered these notes in payment! The proprietors, aware that they were mere waste paper, told them politely that they were welcome to eat and drink gratis. "No, no," replied the Austrian officers, "we are gentlemen, we pay for what we take, give us our change;" and the wretched people were compelled to give back gold and silver for these bits of printed paper! While routing, twenty deserters from the Austrian camp, who crossed the Po at midnight, have just passed the line—which makes forty-five this week. It is wonderful how they manage to elude the vigilance of the Austrians, which is redoubled for those who go out from the Venetian provinces, in like proportion as it is lessened for those who rester; but as there is no bridge across the Po, save at Turin, and one bridge of boats at Piacenza, the Austrians would have to line the entire border of the Po from Borgo Forte to the Adriatic, a distance of about 200 miles, if they would defeat entirely the escape of the patriots who come here to the Italian Committee, to be sent to the different garrisons in Central Italy. The fishermen watch their opportunity, and for a gold Napoleon (four dollars) which is, I fear, a more potent inducement than patriotism with them, row the deserters across at the risk of their lives, for the Croats, the *gens d'armes* and the coast-guards, have all orders to fire on any bark attempting the passage without a pass. I would not say that they execute these orders with the greatest alacrity. These deserters tell us that the Austrians cannot count on a single Italian soldier. Sixty more are expected to-night and all the Italian regiments are being sent post-haste to Bohemia. Not only the military, but all the civil authorities are likewise disaffected. A few days since five *gens d'armes* had decided on desertion, and on the eve of their flight, a sixth, taken in the act, was consigned to their keeping to conduct to Rovigo to be shot. Of course they communicated their plans to their prisoners, but, in order to escape suspicion, they changed the spot chosen for the passage. A wide ditch and a field of hemp divided them from the Po. When they were overtaken by half-a dozen Austrian cavalry, they sprung the ditch, and on the other side found a heap of huge stones—it was quite dark—and for about ten minutes they amused themselves by pitching these stones across the ditch into a field opposite. Hearing them fall, the Austrians thought it was the *gens d'armes* escaping, and spent the night in pursuing them in the direction they supposed them to have taken. One of the fugitives went instantly to the political deputy of the nearest village, who is at the head of the police, who, during three days, brought them food, and on the third night furnished them with the means of crossing the Po! You may remember that one of the first Austrian regiments destroyed at Magenta was the *Sigismondo*. This regiment was composed entirely of Italians, and, at the outset of the war, was at Vienna, where orders were given to start immediately for the extreme borders of the Austrian dominions in order to garrison the frontiers. The superior officers, *all Austrians*, resented this order as an insult. They pledged their honors for the loyalty of their soldiers and obtained permission to take part in the war. Embarked at Trieste for Venice, they were sent by railroad to Pavia *viâ* Milan. Here the Colonel, who had been the most anxious for the honors of the regiment, was made General of Brigade, and consequently another Colonel took his place. The new comer soon perceived that his predecessor had been mightily deceived. Numbers deserted, and many more had supplied themselves with the white handkerchief, which was the signal to inform their adversaries that they would not fight. Without warning, they were marched on to the battle field, and placed in front with Austrian regiments on their flanks and rear. Deprived of the white signal, the poor fellows had no means of informing the French of their designs. They were literally cut to pieces. The regiment no longer exists. The remaining fifty or sixty were transported to Bohemia, and, passing through the Lombard cities, were received with hisses and every mark of scorn and hate by the inhabitants, who did not then know how earnestly they had tried to avoid the fatal encounters. The entire regiment was composed of youths from the Polesine, so there is scarcely a mother but mourns her son, and mourns without the consolation of the mothers of the volunteers, who remembers in her grief that her boy died fighting for home and Italy!

I posted my last letter at Milan on the 30th ult., and since then have visited Piacenza, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara. Just before leaving Milan I saw at a *café* the famous Englishman who has rendered such signal service in GARIBALDI's corps. He is about middle age, dressed in bottle green, and possesses the most indifferent passive physique imaginable; a young volunteer who was with me described his mode of fight—he is accompanied by a servant who carries his six-barreled revolver, (musket,) and loads while his master with his opera-glass spies out the Austrian epaulettes—one, two, three, four, five, six—servant retakes the revolver, master applies his glass, and so on throughout the fight, apparently indifferent to the enthusiasm he excites and quite unaware that he is doing an uncommon thing. The volunteers from Central Italy were fast arriving as we left, many of them barefooted, without provisions and without money. A Committee of Milanese was instantly formed, and large sums collected. They all intend to reënlist under MEZZA CASSO or ULLOA. It would indeed be shameful if the Lombards left them to want, but this will not be the case. Nevertheless the conduct of LA MARMORA is universally blamed. It was not until after the armistice that GARIBALDI or any of his officers received their brevet; now it is said that he is made General of Division, and that his corps will be incorporated in the Piedmontese army.

At Piacenza we remained but a few hours—sufficient time to drive round the city and to marvel how on earth Austria abandoned a city so placed and fortified in the most formidable manner at an expense of many millions. The Railroad is at last open from Piacenza to Bologna, passing through Parma and Modena, and the novelty has not yet evaporated, for either side the banks you see lines of people, and not peasants only, but well-dressed Signoris with eyes and mouth open wide as the train passes leisurely by at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The pace did not weary me, for you must come to Central Italy to understand what fertility and cultivation really means. In Lombardy, the eternal *piamora* wearies beyond description. I always travel at night to avoid it. But here on the right you have the Apennines in one unbroken range, many of the hills cultivated to the summit. The valley and the plain are smooth as a billiard table, and not a corner unproductive; the fields, alternately Indian corn and hemp, are divided by trees, from which the vines hang in festoons, with the grapes already reddening. The land is cultivated on the *metage* system; the profits are shared between the proprietor and the peasant, the former supplying land and house, the latter oxen, tools and labor; or, in some cases, where the former supplies everything but labor, he takes two-thirds of the produce. Thus the peasant has an interest in the soil, and I promise you he makes it yield its utmost. I have never seen such crops; the hemp grows as high as low willows; even for Italy it is unusually beautiful this year. ULLOA is at Modena with a portion of the Tuscan troops, the remainder are at Reggio prepared to repulse any attempt to replace any of the fugitive Dukes. It is said that the Duke of Modena is at Cattano, where he owns a magnificent estate on the Euganei hills, twelve miles from Padua, and that he is there collecting troops; that the Austrians permit desertions into his ranks. If true, this is one way of evading the doctrine of non-intervention. It would be a first-rate thing for Italy if he, with his 6,000 men, would march on Modena. Not a man would return to tell the tale, for the Tuscan troops are panting for fight. Few of the superior officers are removed on account of their Austrian tendencies, and thereby more are to follow. This puts the soldiers in good spirits, and depend on it if they have the chance, they will do their duty. Of course, if French and Austrians are sent against them they can but save their honor. They do not dream that this will be the case, either in Tuscany or the Duchies. They cite the speeches of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, the hints thrown out from Paris; but meanwhile putting their faith in God, they keep their powder dry. When I say in God, I don't mean in LOUIS NAPOLEON, for whatever effort the newspapers make to keep up appearances, his name rarely passes Italian lips unaccompanied by a curse. At the announcement of the peace, even in Turin, his portraits was replaced by those of OSSINI, and though the latter were seized by the police the former were not replaced.

After a short stay at Modena we proceeded to Bologna, and the first thing that struck us were the placards that cover the walls: "*Evviva* VICTOR EMANUEL II., our legitimate King." Or, "We will have VICTOR EMANUEL II. for our King." Not a single French flag; everywhere the Italian tricolor, centered with the white cross of Savoy. Although we remained there but a few days, I saw numbers of Bolognese both in the city and in the surrounding villas, the overpowering heat having driven all the gentry to their country houses. I found but one opinion—*i. e.* that neither would France intervene in the Legations nor permit Austria to do so; that their sole duty as citizens was to arise and send volunteers to the ranks, and in order resist the *papaline*; and for the married men to enrol themselves in the National Guard in order to preseve perfect order, so as to give no possible umbrage to the European Powers, or excuse to France or Austria to enter. Their conduct in this respect is admirable, considering that the priests have put themselves at the head of the brigands in order to create disorder and get up a movement to the cry of "red republic." But the people are not to be taken in. Those who get up these demonstrations, they say, are Austrians at heart. At this moment an attempt at any sudden change would be our ruin; would place Piedmont in a false position; would alienate the sympathies of the English: and would end in the reinthronement of the Pope. Let those who are anxious for action enlist, and in fact the ranks of ROSELLI and MEZZACAPO are swelling every day. Still I am not at all hopeful for the Legations. MEZZACAPO is devoted to NAPOLEON; PAPOLI is cousin to the Emperor, and although both are excellent patriots, they have an idea that NAPOLEON knows what is best for Italy. The organization of the troops is execrable, the rations are hardly eatable; many of the soldiers are poor, and they receive but three cents per day; while they expected to be led against the Austrians nothing came amiss, now murmurs of discontent are heard, and nothing is done to keep alive the enthusiasm. An attempt is being made to effect a military league between the Legations, Tuscany and the Duchies, but it seems that the French Emperor objects, as he objected to the Bolognese avenging the Swiss massacres at Perugia, and I fear it will not be effected. Were I to give my frank opinion, I should say that the people of the Legations are thoroughly determined to resist to the uttermost any attempt to reënthrone the Pope, but that the Government already sees the uselessness of such resistance, and that, keeping up an appearance of determination, is nevertheless doing its utmost to damp the enthusiasm, diminish the apprehension and nullify the energy of the people, and especially of the volunteers. Many of the Papal soldiers desert daily, to reënlist in the patriotic ranks. Instead of welcoming them, and thus encouraging the rest to follow, their officers are degraded, the horses taken from the cavalry, their former rank overlooked and their pay diminished. If this policy is not anti-patriotic, it is the height of stupidity; but I fear more lies below the surface than appears. Would to God that I may be mistaken! MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, to the great grief of the people, has just taken his leave, and has declined the honors conferred on PARINI. This is deeply to be regretted, as D'AZEGLIO is intensely Italian, a man of sound common sense, and known for his famous pamphlet, *T. cassidi Romagna*. As Anti-Papal of course his resignation was inevitable, as Piedmont withdraws all her commissioners in order to leave the populations free to express their legidmate vote! It is rumored that Piedmont has been urged to use all indirect measures possible for the tranquil restoration of the Pope, under menace of losing Parma. If only VICTOR EMANUEL were as bold in speech as in act, if he did but dare to declare frankly that he will stand by all who stand by him, they might yet be free! As it is, if Central Italy hold her own, 12,000,000 will be united under his sceptre, and Naples will not long resist the example. It is now ascertained that the Swiss outbreak was excited by French gold, and that had the other troops joined, a demonstration in favor of MURAT would have taken place. The Neapolitans are entirely averse to such a plan, so it is absurd for us to blame them for not having taken part in the movement.

My guide has just informed me that I must march four miles up the river, and there await nightfall in order to cross; this is very natural, as but for the certainty of being recognized, I might cross at my ease in the

ber, three feet in length and about three inches in circumference, with which he struck WITHAM a violent blow on the head. WITHAM was rendered insensible by the blow, and fell to the ground. The prisoner and chief mate went to the berth and picked up WITHAM. One of them in coming out said, "O, God d—n him, he is not dead." The master came forward, but meeting the mates they spoke to him, and he returned to his cabin again. The prisoner had sworn on the voyage that he would spill blood amongst them, or bruise their heads. Mr. COWARD, surgeon, said WITHAM was suffering from a fracture of the skull, and was in a most dangerous state. The prisoner was remanded. Upon inquiring late on Saturday night, there appeared to be no hopes of WITHAM'S recovery.

From the North British Mail, Aug. 15.

On Friday night the American ship *John Fyfe*, Capt. PEMBER, arrived off Greenock, from New-York. Shortly afterwards, information was communicated to the police authorities that during the voyage a quarrel had ensued, in which one of the crew had been shot by the captain. An officer was dispatched to Glasgow with the information, and when the ship arrived in Glasgow Harbor, on Saturday morning, ASCHER PEMBER, the master, and GEORGE BATLER AIMA, chief mate, were apprehended. From what we have been able to learn, it would appear that the deceased seaman, JOHN M'ARTHUR, who belonged to Nova Scotia, had been sent aloft by the chief mate on some duty, and the latter having expressed himself displeased with the manner in which it was performed, a quarrel ensued between him and M'ARTHUR. Capt. PEMBER made a stroke at M'ARTHUR with a handspike, which the latter warded off, and, being a powerful man, he would have proved more than a match for either of the officers in a single combat. The captain, however, procured a revolver, with which he shot M'ARTHUR through the body. He shortly afterwards died, and his remains were thrown overboard. The chief mate also, it is stated, presented a pistol at the unfortunate man, but it snapped and missed fire. The crew gave M'ARTHUR a good character. We understand that the revolver used by Captain PEMBER was examined on Saturday by a gunmaker, who, after withdrawing the whole of the charges, gave it as his opinion that one of the chambers (of which there were five) had been recently discharged and reloaded.

The Anglo-American Mail Service—The Cunard and Canadian Lines.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

Copies of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Provincial Government of Canada, in reference to the conveyance of mails between England and British North America, were published yesterday on a motion of Mr. JACKSON, M. P. The correspondence dates so far back as 1855. In November last Sir E. HEAD transmitted to the Colonial Office some representations drawn up by Mr. A. C. GALT, the Inspector-General of Canada, respecting certain points in which the interests of Canada were (as he alleged) seriously affected. Mr. GALT urged that the operation of the Canadian line of steamers had conclusively shown that the St. Lawrence was the best and most direct route to Canada and the Western States, and added that it was confidently expected by the Canadians that when the time arrived for considering the continuance of the contract for the mail service performed by the Cunard line, communication would have taken place with the colony on the subject, especially as it had been shown that the existing arrangements were not satisfactory either for the mail service or the commerce of that important dependency of the empire. The Canadian public therefore learns with regret that Her Majesty's Government had renewed the old contract till 1867. Mr. GALT says that the line subsidized by the British Government is essentially an American line, and directly prejudicial to Canada. "It is, in fact, wholly devoted to the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States, offering a direct bounty to the United States' ports of New-York and Boston against the British colonial ports in the St. Lawrence, thus placing the mother country in the invidious position of fostering foreign interests in preference to those of her own colonial subjects." "Canada (Mr. GALT continues) asks only to be put on the same footing as Great Britain and the United States, each of which retains the ocean rate earned by their respective ships." This representation of Mr. GALT was backed by an address from the Legislature of Canada, humbly praying the Queen not to renew the Cunard contract nor to grant any subsidy to any other transatlantic line until Canada should have had an opportunity of urging such arrangements as would conduce to its prosperity. Meanwhile a proposal was made by the Northwestern Railway and Navigation Company of Canada to undertake, on certain conditions the conveyance of mails through Canada and British Columbia to the Pacific. This proposal was transmitted by Gov. HEAD on the 13th of June. Then follows a correspondence between the Home Government and the British and North American Steam Packet Company, (or Sir S. CUNARD) on the prolongation of the contract for conveying the mails to and from North America. Sir S. CUNARD made (7th of January, 1858) a strong appeal for an extension of the term of his contract, as he said he had the greatest opposition to encounter, and that unless he built powerful ships the whole mail service of the Atlantic would fall into the hands of the Americans. In June, 1858, the Treasury, after mature and grave deliberation, determined to renew Sir S. CUNARD'S contract for five years (to Jan. 1, 1867.) There arose some discussion on a proposed clause in the new contract, requiring the contractor to provide a room in each of the packets for the sorting of letters on the voyage. Sir S. CUNARD made objections, on the ground that it was very difficult to make a safe arrangement, and, being supported by the Admiralty, the Lords of the Treasury did not insist on the insertion of the clause. As regards the objection of the Canadians to the extension of the Cunard contract, the following copy of a report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated July 18, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, supplies the latest information:

The Committee have had before them a report, dated July 18, 1859, from the Hon. the Postmaster-General, submitting that immediate action should be taken to press urgently upon the Imperial Government the necessity for a subsidy by the Imperial Government to the Canadian line of Atlantic steamers, as prayed for in the address of both branches of the Provincial Legislature during last session, and also referred to in the order in Council of the 13th of June last, on the subject of the transport of the mails between Great Britain and British Columbia through this province, that it would be well that some member of the Provincial Government should, without delay, proceed to England for that purpose; and he recommends that the Hon. Mr. ROSS be requested and authorized to undertake the mission. The Committee submit the above suggestion for your Excellency's approval, and that Mr. ROSS be also instructed to urge strongly upon the Imperial Government the very great injustice with which Canada conceives she is treated by the continuation of the subsidy to the Cunard line, and the additional injustice with which she is threatened by the proposed subsidy to a rival line of steamers, known as the Galway line, and whose interests are associated with a foreign country, and in direct hostility to those of Canada, and to the line of steamers she is endeavoring to sustain. That any member of the Council who may happen to be in England be associated with Mr. ROSS in this duty."

LAW REPORTS.

Notices.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Ordered that a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York be held at the court room in Chambers-street, on Thursday, the 15th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to hear appeals in admiralty, issues at law, and cases in equity, according to the statute in such case made and provided. S. NELSON.

COOPERSTOWN, Aug. 26, 1859.

In all cases of appeals in admiralty the proctors for the respective parties are requested to procure their copies of apostles from the Clerk's Office before the first day of the term.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Ordered that all orders to show cause, or notices of motion, or other proceedings returnable on the 31st inst. (Wednesday) at Special Term or Chambers, and all proceedings in Court adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned over to Thursday, Sept. 1, at the same hour.

GEO. T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

R. E. STILWELL, United States Commissioner, yesterday issued a warrant upon the affidavit of Robert R. Colfax, a Policeman of the Ninth Precinct, for the arrest of four young men, who gave their names as Charles Edwards, Joseph White, Robert Diamond and —— Burns, charging them with making, or causing to be made and counterfeited, quarter dollars in the resemblance of the coin of the United States. The parties had been previously arrested by Officer Luther Herton, at the corner of Spring and West streets. They will be brought before Commissioner STILWELL this morning for examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt

Alex T. Stewart et al. vs. *Henry S. Crocker.*—The decision in this case was rendered a day or two since. This action was brought to recover about $1,600 claimed to be due to the plaintiffs from the defendant. The answer averred payment of $337, but did not deny indebtedness as to the residue. Messrs Van Buren & Seixas, for the plaintiffs, now moved under section 244 of the code, (subd. 5,) for an interlocutory judgment for the amount not denied by the answer to be due, without prejudice to their right to proceed with the suit as to the disputed part of the claim.

Luther R. Marsh, Esq., for the defendant opposed the motion on the ground that the section relied on did not apply to suits upon contract.

Messrs. Van Buren & Seixas contended that disputing part of an account ought not to debar the plaintiffs from their right to be paid that part of their claim which was admitted; and cited Duncan *vs.* Ainslie, 26 Barbour, 199.

Justice ROOSEVELT held that the motion was proper and must be granted. Order accordingly.

Before Justice Davies

THE MCFARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The evidence in this case was continued as follows:

James Cusick, sworn on behalf of respondent—I live at No. 444 Fourth-avenue; have known the parties four or five years; knew of no difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. McParlen, or between Mrs. McP. and the witness, Vincent; Mr. McParlen used to trade at the grocery-store where I work, and does sometimes now; I know nothing against Mrs. McParlen's character; her husband once forbid us to give her groceries on his account without a written order from him.

Henry Anderson, sworn for relator—I have known the parties since 1854 or 1855, when I went to live in the house with them; I have not seen Mr. McParlen for ten months until to-day; I have had no conversation with him on the subject of my evidence; I have always thought him a quiet, peaceable man; I do not consider Mrs. McParlen's character to be the same; on the contrary, her conduct was fearful for the two months I lived with them; I took the room for a year, but left on account of her violent conduct; we were warned before we went that her temper was such that we could not stay; two days after we came, she complained to my wife about my servant; the next morning she spoke to me; after that we were subjected to many petty annoyances, such as her slamming the doors and scolding the servant; finally she made so much trouble that I told her I should leave the house; she said that either she or our servant should leave the house, and that if the latter did not leave she would knock her brains out; I threatened to send for a policeman, but finally left the house, and had nothing more to do with her.

Cross-examination—Mrs. McParlen charged our servant with a number of disagreeable actions, some very nasty; there was some trouble or other every day that we were in the house; this servant lived with me for a year and a-half afterwards, and then left of her own accord; she was a very good girl indeed, the best we ever had.

Re-direct—I complained to Mrs. McParlen of her sweeping the dirt of the passage right into our room; she said she *would* do it, for she wouldn't put up with our girl, whom she accused of doing the same to her.

Charles Earl, sworn on behalf of the relator—I have known Mr. McParlen about six months, and his wife since 1849; I boarded next door to them last year; Mr. McParlen is a quiet and peaceable man, so far as I know; his wife is quite the contrary; she always had some of the neighbors round the house, abusing them; she was always threatening her neighbors; she called me a thief, and threatened to cowhide me and Mr. Morse, with whom I boarded; I used to hear her quarreling with her husband; couldn't tell what they said; I could hear her through the walls, and out of windows, on warm nights; I heard her, one morning, tell Mr. McParlen, as he was going out of the gate, that she wanted some money, and he had better give her some, and not take it all to "them old ——;" I had seen Mrs. McParlen many times before her marriage.

Q.—Where was she? Objected to.

Q.—Was she not in a house of ill-fame? Objected to.

The objections were overruled and the witness answered: She was in a house of ill-fame in an alley called Benson-street.

Cross-examination—I applied to Recorder Smith for a warrant to arrest Mr. McParlen for assault and battery; I don't know that he was arrested; Mr. McParlen did not settle this difficulty with me; he attempted to strike me because he said I had abused his wife; I told him she abused me; I first knew Mrs. McParlen in the house of ill fame in Benson-street; she went by the name of Miss Russell; Mr. McParlen was not there so far as I know; I saw her there forty or fifty times; I used to see her every other night, don't recollect whether I saw her before or after 1849; it was in 1847 or 1848; don't remember whether it was before 1847 or not; saw her there in 1846 and 1848; saw her thirty or forty times in 1847 and 1848; I kept a shipping office; in 1847 and 1848 I kept a saloon in Battery-place; I visited the house in Benson-street to see a young lady; Miss Russell, *alias* Mrs. McParlen, kept the house, at least she told me so; I am not an emigrant runner; I sell tickets for California.

Direct, resumed—When Mr. McParlen attempted to assault me, he said his wife told him I had abused her; I had not done so; she had abused me.

After some further evidence, of no importance, the case was adjourned.

Martin L. Sheldon vs. *James Tilby, Jr., et al.*—Injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth and Justice Slosson.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—Order affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF REFEREES—STRIKING REDUCTION OF FEES ON TAXATION.

Charles Shultz vs. *Washington L. Whitney and William P. Earle impleaded, &c.*—This was an action brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against Laura Keene's Theatre. The cause was referred to Edward P. Cowles, Esq. He reported in favor of defendants. They gave the usual notice of taxation of costs; and plaintiff's attorney attended and objected to the amount charged for Referee's fees—sixty-five meetings at $5 each, $325. The Clerk, however, allowed the charge, and plaintiff now appealed from his taxation, and asked a readjustment.

The principal affidavit on which the motion for readjustment was based was that of the plaintiff himself. He stated that the case was referred to Edward P. Cowles, Esq., as Referee; that the parties appeared and proceeded with said reference on the 20th of October, 1857; that the testimony was taken before "a young man by the name of Paterson," in the office of said Cowles; that altogether there were sixteen meetings at which testimony was taken at said Referee's office; that upwards of twenty adjournments were had in consequence of the Referee's being absent, and Patterson being engaged in taking testimony in other cases, &c., &c.

On behalf of defendants was introduced the affidavit of Mr. Patterson, stating the proceedings had before the Referee, and which affidavit was used before the clerk. All the matters in this affidavit were restated more elaborately in a second affidavit by Patterson, read for the first time upon the hearing. This second affidavit was substantially as follows:

"*Edward Patterson*, being duly sworn, says that he is the managing clerk of Edward P. Cowles, the Referee herein, and, as such managing clerk, has the charge of the books of the business of the said Cowles, and attends to the keeping of such books, both in regard to references before said Cowles and to his private law business. That deponent kept a record of the days appointed for the hearing of the above-entitled action before the Referee therein, and that a just and true account of said days appears in the papers hereunto annexed, and that the same was correctly taken from such aforesaid record. [The 'paper annexed' gives merely the dates of the sixty-five meetings.] That it has always been the custom of the said Cowles, in every reference before him, to charge five dollars for each day appointed for a hearing of such reference, unless some larger sum is agreed upon. That such custom is well known to the profession in the City, and, as deponent believes, was known to the attorney of the plaintiff at the time the hearing of this case was brought on before the Referee. That the aggregate number of days appointed for hearing herein is sixty, as appears by said original record and the hereunto annexed paper, and which was kept by deponent at the time, and, as he believes, is correct; and that, after the submission of the case by the counsel therein for the respective parties, the Referee was, to the knowledge of deponent, engaged for several days in the examination of the said case, and of the testimony therein, which was very voluminous, and in the decision of the same, and in the preparation of the report, and that he was so engaged, to deponent's knowledge, at least five days. That deponent did on very many occasions take testimony in this action, in place of said Cowles; that he so acted at the solicitation of the attorneys and counsel of the respective parties. That deponent has no recollection of any occasion at which the reference herein was postponed in consequence of the engagement either of the said Referee or of deponent, nor does he believe that any postponement was at any time necessitated by any such engagement, but that whatever adjournments were had at the said hearings were so had upon the application of the parties, to the best of deponent's recollection; that if is not true that there were but sixteen days upon which testimony was taken in this case, but on the contrary thereof, more than sixteen days were so occupied in taking testimony; that deponent knows Charles Shultz, the plaintiff, and that he was infrequently present at the meetings before the Referee, but that he was represented at such meetings by his counsel. And deponent further says that the Referee on several occasions said to the parties in this action he would always attend and take the testimony in person whenever either one wished him personally to do so, and not to hesitate to require his personal attention at all times when either party so desired; that the testimony should be taken by deponent only at such times when both parties were satisfied with it."

The following is the opinion of the Court:

HILTON, J.—The plaintiff instituted proceedings under the mechanics' lien law, against the building known as Laura Keene's Theatre, claiming a balance due him of $883 41 for bricks furnished by him towards its erection.

After issue found the cause was referred by consent of parties, and it appearing from the Referee's report, that at the time of filing the plaintiff's notice of lien, there was nothing owing or due from the owners to the contractors who undertook the erection of the building and who purchased the brick from the plaintiff, the defendants became entitled to judgment.

Upon entering the judgment the clerk adjusted the defendants' costs at $399 94, of which $325 was allowed for Referee's fees, $60 for the fees of the defendants' attorney, and the residue was made up of witnesses' fees and other disbursements.

From this adjustment the plaintiff has appealed to the Court, to have rescinded the action of the clerk in allowing the sum stated for the fees of the Referee. It is necessary, therefore, to look at the existing statutes respecting such fees, and also into the affidavits and papers presented to the clerk at the time of the adjustment, to determine as to the propriety of his action.

By the Code (sec. 311) he is required to insert in the entry of judgment on the application of the prevailing party, and upon notice to the other, the allowance for costs, the necessary disbursements, *including* the fees of officers, the *fees of Referees, &c.* These disbursements must be stated in detail, and verified by affidavit, and a copy of the items composing the costs and disbursements must be served with the notice of adjustment.

By sec. 313 the fees of a Referee are fixed at three dollars for *every day spent* in the business of the Reference; but the parties are permitted to agree *in writing* upon any other rate of compensation.

These statutory provisions seem clearly to define the duty of the Clerk upon adjusting the amount to be included in the costs of the prevailing party for the fees of a Referee. Where the sum claimed is objected to, if no *writing* is produced agreeing upon any particular compensation, the allowance cannot exceed "three dollars for each day spent in the business of the reference;" and when the time actually spent by the Referee is disputed, then it must be shown affirmatively by affidavit, or by other equally competent proof.

By these rules, then, will the affidavits be tested, and this review be governed.

The objecting affidavit was made by plaintiff, who stated that the reference began on Oct. 29, 1857, and the testimony was taken before a young man in the office of the Referee, and altogether there were sixteen meetings at which testimony was so taken; that upwards of twenty adjournments were had, in consequence of the Referee being absent, and the young man referred to, being engaged taking testimony in other cases, &c., &c., and that the Referee has charged for sixty meetings, and five days for preparing his report, making in all sixty-five days, at $5 each day—all of which the plaintiff says is illegal and unjust.

In opposition to this, and also for the purpose of supporting the claim made, the defendants produced two affidavits of the young man referred to, stating himself to be the managing clerk of the Referee, having the charge of keeping his books relating to references and law business, that he kept a record of the *number of days appointed* for hearing herein, and he attaches a copy thereof; that it is the custom of the Referee to charge $5 for each day so appointed in cases referred to him, unless a larger sum is agreed on; that the record shows the number of days so appointed to be sixty; and after the cause was submitted, the Referee was, to the knowledge of the young man referred to, engaged for several days in the examination of the case preparatory to, and in the decision of, the same; that the testimony was *taken by him* at the *solicitation* of the counsel for both parties, and he *has no recollection* of any occasion at which this cause was postponed in consequence of engagements either of the Referee or of himself, nor *does he believe* that any postponement was necessitated by any such engagement.

These affidavits, together with the receipt of the Referee, showing the payment to him of the amount claimed, were the only proofs before the clerk at the time of the adjustment, and I think it cannot be said that they are sufficient to justify the allowance of any sum whatever for Referee's fees, unless it be considered that the "several days" spent in determining the case are stated and verified with sufficient detail or definiteness to justify the allowance of at least *one*, and at most *three* days for that particular service.

It is quite immaterial what number of days were *appointed* for the reference, unless it be shown that the Referee attended in person at the appointed time and place; nor can it be important to know the custom of the Referee in respect to his charges, when there is no writing produced showing an agreement of the parties upon the subject. The law allows a fixed sum for every day spent by the *Referee* in person on the business of the reference, and, to entitle a Referee to this sum, he must first show actual attendance at the time and place fixed for the hearing. Mere proof by a young man in his office of a copy of a record kept by him in the Referee's books, standing alone in opposition to the positive statement of the other side that but sixteen meetings were actually had, at which testimony was taken, and the adjournments were in consequence of the absence of the Referee and the engagements of his young man, (who appears to have been the clerk before whom all the testimony was actually taken,) is not sufficient to justify any allowance whatever for Referee's fees in an action.

Although it was assumed on the argument before me that the service of this young man might be regarded as the service of the Referee, yet I do not upon reflection perceive how this view can be entertained under the peculiar phraseology of the statute.

The fee can only be allowed for each day *spent by the Referee* in the business of the reference, and if the parties agree to dispense with his presence at the hearing, and he absents himself, I do not see how the fact that his clerk wrote down a statement of the witness which the parties agreed to regard as evidence, can, upon objection, entitle him to the fee which the statute only allows for actual and personal service.

His inability, on account of other references or engagements, to attend to the trial which the Court at the request of the parties had intrusted to him, would be a sufficient reason for appointing another Referee, his clerk, indeed, if the parties desired it; but it furnishes no reason for allowing him a fee for a service he has never performed.

I say *never* performed, because I cannot admit that a Referee, any more than a Judge or juror, can act by proxy in the trial of an action; and as a Referee cannot so act, it follows that no fee can be allowed for any service shown or claimed to have been thus rendered. The *actual* presence of the Referee is required as a condition precedent to the allowance of any fee for a hearing of a matter referred to him; and this presence must in all cases be shown affirmatively, when, as in the present instance, his absence is urged as an objection to the fees claimed by him, upon the adjustment of costs by the clerk.

If the parties in any case, by consent, take testimony before a person mutually agreed upon, there certainly can be no objection to such a course; but the prevailing party cannot be permitted to charge for the services thus rendered as a disbursement in the cause, if the item is objected to, much less can such person be regarded as a Referee, or considered as entitled to the fees of such an officer, if the action has not been regularly referred to him by the Court.

I have therefore examined this case upon the proofs and affidavits presented to the clerk at the time of the adjustment of the costs by him, and without reference to another affidavit which was read by the defendants' counsel upon the argument of the motion by way of review before me. The fact that the affidavit thus read was not before the clerk, would be a sufficient reason for disregarding it; but as the counsel for the defendant did not object to it at the time, I see no obstacle in the way of my referring to it for the purpose of ascertaining whether, upon a readjustment, any additional facts might be shown under which the allowance by the clerk might be justified. Because, if all the facts which can be presented are now before me, there will exist no necessity for ordering a readjustment.

This affidavit is made by the same young man, who, in addition to the matter before verified by him, says: That the Referee was to his knowledge actually engaged five days in examining the testimony taken, and in preparing his report; also, that the Referee said upon several occasions to the parties, that he would attend and take the testimony in person whenever either desired him to do so.

From all this, (and the additional affidavit does not contain anything else material in my opinion) it is apparent that the Reference never did actually attend in person at any time when witnesses were examined, but all was written down by his clerk in his absence, and finally submitted to him for his opinion and decision. Under such circumstances it would not be unreasonable, where the testimony is voluminous, to suppose that five days would be spent in examining and preparing a report upon it, nor would it be improper to allow five days for such a service when the proof is conclusive in respect to it.

But it can hardly be said that the proof here furnished is of such a character. In the nature of things it is not probable that even a clerk in a Referee's office can state positively upon what the mind of the Referee is occupied during five days, and it cannot be presumed that it would take one-half of that time to read the written evidence in the present case, which seems to be one of a very ordinary kind, such as are usually tried before a Judge of this Court at a single session. Nor does the report itself furnish any positive indication upon this point, as it is less than three pages in length.

Usually in these cases the affidavit of the Referee should be required before any allowance of this description is made; but as the plaintiff's counsel has not objected to the affidavit here produced, I am at liberty to regard it and act upon the facts stated in it.

Under it the Referee is entitled to be allowed for five days spent in the business of the reference, at $3 for each day.

The costs and judgment of the defendants will therefore be reduced by deducting from the amount allowed for Referee's fees and included in said judgment, the sum of $310, and the proper order to that effect will be entered.

A Famous Forger Caught.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 26.

Our readers doubtless remember that in January last, a man who called himself ALEX. NORTON, swindled Mr. W. E. SNODDY out of several thousand dollars. Mr. SNODDY had been traveling with him some time previous on a steamboat, and became favorably impressed with him. When NORTON arrived here, he sought out Mr. SNODDY and passed off on him three forged checks for $10,000, $1,500, and $300, on ROCKFORD, BROWN & Co., of New-Orleans, certified by the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans.

He purchased of Mr. S. an interest in 2,000 barrels of pork for a bonus of $1,000, a negro boy, and two Harcin County Bonds of $1,000 each, to the amount in all of $3,850, and receiving the cash only on the two small checks for $1,800, he paid for his purchases with the check for $1,000, and refusing money for the balance, requested and received a due bill for $6,150. He did not take the negro with him. It has since leaked out that he called on Messrs. DURESNIEL & Co., who were the *R. J. Ward*, which boat was in port, and engaged a passage on her for New-Orleans. Being short of money, owing to his extensive transactions with Mr. SNODDY, he gave Messrs. D. & Co., a sight draft on New-York, which they cashed. It was ascertained that he did not take passage on the *Ward*, and the draft turned out to be worthless. Detectives were dispatched after him, but without success. He was heard of in Texas, in New-York, and other parts of the country, where he had practiced similar rascalities. Yet, as he had a stiff arm and a very peculiar lip, hopes were entertained that he would be taken sooner or later, and they have been realized. A few days ago, Messrs. DUMESNIEL & Co. received a letter from the clerk of the Police in Chicago, in which he expressed the belief that NORTON was then in that city, asking for instructions. They entertained doubts as to the genuineness of the letter, supposing that it might have been written by NORTON himself to obtain the signature of the firm for the purpose of forgery. They showed the letter to Mr. SNODDY, who consulted Officer BUSH and Mr. ENDICK, Clerk of the Police, on the subject. On comparing the letter with the signature of NORTON, made on a hotel register which BUSH had in his possession, there seemed to be some similarity in the chirography. It was concluded that BUSH should go to Chicago forthwith, and he started on Monday night.

Last evening the following dispatch was received:

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.

W. E. Ray, Chief of Police:

Will be home to-morrow evening. Got NORTON and railroad bond No. 73. D. BLIGH.

BLIGH had seen NORTON when he was in this city. One of the Hardin County Railroad bonds, which is of the value of $1,000 and was obtained from Mr. SNODDY, was found on his person. We shall have to await the arrival of BLIGH to ascertain as to the Chicago letter. NORTON will certainly have to do the State of Kentucky some service, and from the demands that will be made for him from other States it is not likely that he will have an opportunity of practicing more rascalities.

Later from Hayti.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By the arrival at Boston of the brig *Milton*, from Port-au-Prince, we are placed in possession of our usual Hayti files to July 30.

The Government had published a complete exposition of its financial affairs. By this it appears that the Government has a reserve fund of 124,000 piasters. The burning of deteriorated bills had commenced. Already $164,000 had been destroyed, and the operation was being continued. Before long it is estimated that paper representing over $2,000,000 will be burned. Every effort is being made to place the financial arrangement of the country on a sure and permanent footing.

A law has been passed creating the office of an Administrator-General of Public Lands.—*Evening Post.*

There is some talk in Paris about the discovery of a new motive power, said to have been made by a young workman, named Jacob, a turner in copper. Although the precise nature of the discovery is not stated, it has been said that this, like many similar discoveries, was the result of an accident. While seeking to increase the power of his turning lathe, a new means was suddenly revealed to him, whereby he has been able, without assistance, to construct a machine which increases 200 fold the motive power of one man, and may be increased to an unlimited extent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also, the care and management of children. Call or address W. Y., for three days, 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the French dressmaking store, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every branch of her business in French, American and English styles; can bone fowls, make all kinds of soups, the best of pastry, and preserves of every description. No objection to a respectable boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended young woman, a situation as cook; understands pastry, biscuit, meat and soups of all kinds, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do both, or general housework, if required; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 516 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation; is thoroughly conversant with all the duties necessary for a first-class waitress, and a girl of most agreeable manners and appearance; also, situations wanted for a number of excellent general servants, cooks, waiters and nurses. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking of all kinds, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; can give the best of City references as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 114 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. Would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., second floor, front room, for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., back room, top floor, between 28th and 26th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress in a private family; is a person of neatness and experience; has City reference; can be at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 60 West 33d-st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 128 Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 1st-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; is fully capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY a situation as children's nurse or seamstress in a private family; has no objection to travel. Best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 76 East 10th st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or would travel with a lady going South or to Europe. Apply or address to No. 177 Concord-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW ACCUSTOMED to good society an engagement as companion to travel with a family, or as housekeeper. Reference given. Address AMY, Station A, Post office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or to do chamber waiting. Can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 14th st., third floor, till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber maid and waiter. Good City reference. Apply at No. 364 8th-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has the best of reference in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for 3 days at her last place, No. 32 3d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 31 West 18th-st., at her last place

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, with good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 329 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE and one child, a steady situation; the man is of sober, steady habits and well acquainted with his business as a first rate plants-man and grass grower; also, the laying out of new pieces, together with the kitchen, fruit and flower departments. New-York and old country references. Address A. L., Box No. 176 Yorkville Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been 9 years in this country. Address G. R., Ring Bing Post office, for one week.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT BY AN experienced gardener, 16 years in the vicinity of New-York, on first-class places. Any letters of character and reference will prove; I am a man fully competent in all departments of gardening; have a wife and small family. A note addressed to Messrs. McILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., will be attended to. Address P. D. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate City driver; has no objection to a good country situation; willing to act in the house if required; obliging disposition, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address W., *Times* Office, Box No. 218, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as porter in a store or any other place; will make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City references; is honest, sober and steady. Address J. W. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Bible House, 8th-st. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR plain gardener by a single young man; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way. The very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, and to take care of horses; understands working in a garden, and can give the best of City reference. Address FARREL, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, will be found willing and attentive to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) A situation as bar-keeper or waiter; understands both businesses thoroughly, is well recommended; is smart and active. Apply at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman; a single man, of steady habits, with good City references. Apply personally, or by letter to H. B., care of Mr. Bookham, No. 69 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, without incumbrances. He thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability. Address GARDENER, care of Mr. H. Z. Pratt, 21 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, or entry clerk in a wholesale store in this City, by a young man who can bring the best of City reference. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND hostler by a respectable Protestant German; understands his business well, and has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 218 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a smart American boy, 17 years of age, to drive a wagon and make himself generally useful. Address G. C. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house of clothiers' and tailors' trimmings; a young man who is well acquainted with the Southern and Western tailors, and has some knowledge of the trimming business. Address Box No. 2,049 Post-office, with reference and where last employed.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with the business, to assist in the washing and ironing. Scotch, German, or Welsh will be preferred. Call after 3 o'clock in the afternoon at No. 23 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, IN A wholesale house; one who can reside with his parents and would learn the business. Salary the first year $50. Apply Wednesday morning, No. 6 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WELL RECOMMENDED, to cook, wash and iron. Wages $7. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 63 Grand-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—TO LIVE ON STATEN ISLAND, A first class cook. Apply at No. 38 Mallen lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock. No other hours.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress. Good City references required. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIEN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is publisted in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Aug 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Jason*, of the New-York and Galway line, with two days' later advices from Europe—she having left Galway on the 20th—passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The *Jason* will probably arrive at this port on Saturday. The political advices by this arrival present no feature of special importance. The Peace Conference at Zurich was still in session, but apparently effecting nothing, although one of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries was reported to have stated on a public occasion that he had strong faith in the final success of the Conference. From Italy, we learn that the National Assembly of Tuscany had formally declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine could not be recalled. This declaration had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The National Assembly of Modena, also, are stated to be taking strong grounds in favor of national liberty. The Dictatorships of Parma had been accepted by M. Fould. The Presidency of the Council of Rome had been resigned by Cardinal Antonelli, but he still retained the post of Secretary of State. The general amnesty recently proclaimed by the Emperor Napoleon had created general surprise at Paris, but was nevertheless received with great satisfaction by all parties. The Empress Eugenie is officially announced to be again in an "interesting situation." The King of Prussia had rallied somewhat, and his physicians were of the opinion that he would linger for some time longer. Workmen were again busy on the extensive fortifications of Kœnigsburg, the work on which was suspended on the announcement of the peace at Villafranca. The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and a further decline had taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs were quiet and dull, and Provisions were very heavy. Consols were quoted at 95½.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port late last night. The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *City of Washington*, which brought advices to the 18th.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 30th of July reach us by way of Boston. The Haytian Government is devoting itself to financial reforms. One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars of deteriorated bills have been burned, and the incineration was to be persevered in. The reserve fund in the Treasury is represented to be one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

By the Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 8th inst., we receive later intelligence from California. There is no news of importance. A duel between Senators Broderick and Gwin was expected. Business was somewhat better.

We have news from Kansas of a renewal of the border troubles. Armed bands of Missourians had invaded the Territory of Kansas; and on the 5th August one of these parties forcibly seized one Wright, at the town of Barnesville, and conveyed him to a point distant fourteen miles from the line. Capt. Montgomery interfered, and demanded the release of Wright. A conference was agreed to, and negotiations were commenced, but at last accounts neither the man nor his captors had been delivered up. At a public meeting held in Lawrence, Aug. 24, Capt. Montgomery made a statement of the facts of the case, and there was intense excitement in the town. Montgomery states that he has received reliable information that indictments have been found in Missouri against large numbers of persons in Kansas, and that armed bands of Missourians have avowed their intention to capture these parties at all hazards.

The exploring and wagon-road expedition of Lieut. Beale has terminated, and he and his party have arrived at Kansas City on their return. They have been absent ten months; have traveled about three thousand miles, and have opened fourteen hundred miles of wagon-road along the thirty-fifth parallel.

Remarkable developments in financiering have been made in Pittsburgh, in the course of a judicial investigation into certain fraudulent transactions connected with the Monongahela Valley Bank. Warrants were issued a few days since for the arrest of Stephen D. Dillaye, a noted Democratic politician, of this City, and S. G. Langdon, also of New-York, to answer a charge of forgery and conspiracy. The offence charged is that Dillaye and Langdon presented forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of this City, to the amount of $27,500, in exchange for stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank, at the time that institution began operations. The Directors sent Commissioners to New-York to investigate the circumstances of the fraud, and on their return to Pittsburgh the warrants of arrests were issued. Langdon was secured by the Pittsburgh officers, and is now under arrest in that city. Dillaye, being out of town, has not yet been arrested. The details of the fraud form a very curious history. Mr. J. Tyler Hodges is one of the parties who figure in connection with this *exposé* of the affairs of the Bank.

Col. T. B. Shaffner sailed from Boston, on Monday, in the bark *Wyman*, on a voyage of exploration to the North Atlantic, in search of a feasible route for a line of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe, by way of Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Scotland; his object being to examine the seas, the bays, and the lands, contemplated to be traversed.

Our record of conflagrations is continued. Toronto, C. W., was visited on Monday night by the most destructive one which has occurred in that city for several years. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000. At Hamilton, C. W., yesterday morning, the Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Park and Sheaf streets, was entirely destroyed. The large railroad dépôt at Fairhaven, Mass., was burnt yesterday morning. All the engines, cars, etc., were saved.

The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburg, was yesterday honored with a public reception at Hartford on his return home. There was a large turnout of the military and civic societies, and a procession escorted the honorable gentleman to his residence.

The Board of Supervisors was in session all the afternoon yesterday. A resolution, offered by Mr. Blust, in favor of passing the Tax Levy without the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Record, was voted down, and the rest of the session was spent in endeavoring to agree upon the time when the next meeting should be held. Finally the Board adjourned to 1:40 P. M. to-day.

The Governors of the Almshouse had no quorum at their meeting yesterday. There are 7,350 inmates in the different institutions.

An investigation into the cause of death of the unknown ragpicker who was found murdered in the hall-way of No. 41 Baxter-street on Monday morning, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at the Sixth Ward Station-house. The evidence so far fails to show who the deceased was, or at whose hands he met his death. The inquest has been postponed until Thursday next, by which time it is hoped some clue to the perpetrators of the homicide will be obtained.

The brig *Lainkah*, of Brewer, Maine, arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday from Sombrero Island, with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Wood & Grant, of New-York.

Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas, has rendered an opinion in the case of Shultz *vs.* Trimble, which appears in another column. It appears that that case was referred to Mr. E. P. Cowles, as Referee, for trial; that the testimony was all taken down before a clerk in the Referee's office, the Referee giving no personal attention to the trial until the evidence was closed. He charged $5 per session for sixty meetings of this description, and for five at which he himself was occupied in reading the testimony and drawing a report. The unsuccessful party objected to these fees as too large, and the Court sustain the objection, cutting the bill of the Referee down from $325 to $15.

The testimony in the long-drawn *habeas corpus* case, instituted by Hugh McParlen to recover custody of his child, was proceeded with yesterday—no result being reached.

Judge Morris, of the Kings County Court, yesterday granted temporary injunction, on application of the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from proceeding with the Broadway sewer, as the work interferes with the public travel.

Yesterday 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at former rates. Flour generally declined 10c. ₱ bbl., with a moderate inquiry. Wheat was heavy, and Corn was lower. Pork was in better request and was dearer. Lard and Beef were depressed. Molasses and Rice were less active. Spirits Turpentine, Hops, Honey and Whisky attracted more attention. The transactions in Metals, Hides, Leather and Fish were very moderate. The Trade Sale of Tobacco, so long expected, was commenced yesterday with decided spirit and remarkable success. All the Kentucky, and a fair portion of the Seed Leaf embraced in the catalogue, were disposed of at very full rates. The sale is to be resumed to-day. The freight engagements were restricted.

The President and his Predecessor.

Mr. Buchanan is certainly a master in the "Art of Sinking." In every lowest depth of political discredit he still contrives to find a deeper deep. His bathetic exploits will assuredly secure for him the posthumous renown of which he might else have failed; but though this contingency may justify them in his own eyes, it cannot make them more agreeable to the people of the United States. We are very sure, for instance, that no single act of Mr. Buchanan's Administration will do him more damage with all right-thinking and right-feeling persons than the vulgar insults which he has just leveled, through his favorite organ in the Press, at his predecessor, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce has just returned to his native country after a prolonged absence, during which he has visited many European countries, and seen as much as trying circumstances of domestic anxiety would permit of the social life of the Old World. Wherever he has turned his steps the ex-President has made the most favorable impression by his frank and clear intelligence, and the unaffected distinction of his manners and his bearing. He has asserted the natural *prestige* of his position with singular felicity. As Mr. Buchanan himself is in a fair way soon to learn, it is by no means an easy thing to wear the burden of the Ex-Presidential dignity with propriety and decorum. In the society of Europe an American President occupies, in point of fact, the rank of a sovereign; and the part of "a monarch retired from business" is proverbially trying. Mr. Pierce has borne the test admirably.

It is not necessary for us to say here that the Presidential career of Franklin Pierce, however comparatively illuminated its place in our records may be by its contrast with the actual administration, commands neither our sympathy nor our respect. We believe Mr. Pierce to have been both an unwise and an unsuccessful Chief Magistrate of the Union. But a high-toned, generous, intelligent and dignified gentleman, none but his vilest personal enemies, or his most fanatical political antagonists, can now deny that he was and is. Of him it may be truly said that nothing in his political career so well became him as the leaving it, and that since he retired to private life he has earned a new title to the real respect of his countrymen, by the unobtrusive good sense of his conduct.

Mr. Pierce was received in Boston, on his landing from the steamship *America*, with a cordial greeting by a numerous company of the most respectable citizens, and replied to their kindly salutations in a speech which, as speeches go, deserves to be described as brief sensible, and unpretendingly patriotic. Nothing could have been more becoming, nothing less pretentious, than the whole of the informal meeting. Not a discordant note would have jarred upon the tasteful propriety of the ex-President's welcome, had not the present incumbent of the seat which he once filled seized upon the occasion as a happy opportunity for a fresh display of his own peculiar attributes. Mr. Buchanan has not much love to waste upon men of other creeds than himself in politics; but there is nothing so odious to him as the leading men of his own faith. He therefore at once ordered his decrepid mouth-piece in this city to revive the small, silly, and spiteful impertinences with which Mr. Pierce had been honored by that abject sheet during his term of office. That the President should be constantly in the habit of insulting high functionaries of his own Government, through the same channel, may be explained perhaps by the instincts of active jealousy. Men like Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason inspire the President with fear for the future. But Mr. Pierce has abjured the career of politics. In his case nothing can be advanced to extenuate the indecency of such attacks from such a quarter. Envy of Mr. Pierce's superior personal qualities, weakly betrayed in the impatience and irritability of advancing years, is at the bottom of the pitiful exhibition. Unluckily for himself, Mr. Buchanan possesses an organ equally dilapidated and doting with himself; and lends the importance of his high station to what would pass else unnoticed as the foolish malevolence of an insignificant and disappointed speculator in the spoils of politics.

Herod in our Homes.

Four hundred and fifty-two children, under the age of two years, died in this City of New-York last week; of that number 145 died of cholera infantum and 43 of diarrhœa; the whole number of deaths of all ages being 710. Common decency demands an inquisition of this innocent blood. The Board of Health, the City Inspector, and the other City authorities, are all very well as far as they go, and as far as they understand matters intrusted to their special care. It is their function to remove all causes of injury to the public health. But our misfortune is that they understand but very little; and that though the present City Inspector has done better than many of his predecessors, still the work to be accomplished under his auspices is badly done in very many locations. In the places where the bulk of this great infant mortality occurred, amongst the poor and laboring classes, there is little political influence to be reaped and few votes are to be garnered in. If the City Inspector could be everywhere in person, to inspect every part of the City, perhaps all would be as it should; but this is simply a physical impossibility.

Two important questions thus arise: Do the Health Wardens or Deputies know what cleanliness is? And what class of persons fill these places? It must first be kept in mind that nothing can be more delicate or sensitive than the vital organs of an infant. It must then be understood that the great infant mortality occurs amongst those families which are compelled to live in second, third and fourth class tenement-houses, among that class who are always suffering from exposure and all the trying ills attendant upon dependence and poverty.

These tenement-houses are built, or purchased by the owners, for the purpose of making a large profit out of a small outlay; but few of them have any yard-room, and none, it may be safely said, are adequately provided with drains or out-houses. The poor people who live in these places are compelled therefore to keep the refuse of their houses in their badly ventilated apartments, or to let it stand in the street until it can be removed by the carts. The children having no yard, are compelled to go in the street for recreation, and for what is supposed to be fresh air; and there they inhale the effluvia from filthy kennels and neglected garbage boxes, acted upon by the sun, and poisoning the whole atmosphere. Whether these children are in or out of the house, they are always breathing air impregnated with disease. One of these roots of evil might be remedied if the contractors' carts engaged for the collection of this offal, did their work regularly and faithfully, and in this hot season repeated it twice a day; but, instead of this, on some days the carts never appear at all; on other days it is nearly dark before the offal is collected, and then it is done in such a sluggish manner that it might as well not be done at all; the collector of the garbage generally spilling a large part into the street, and allowing it to remain there.

Another cause for this alarming mortality is to be found in the bad and unwholesome meats and provisions sold to these poor people, at nearly all the butcher and grocery shops which infest the localities in which they live. In our Southern cities they have officers denominated Commissaries of Markets and Provision Stores, whose duty it is to seize all unwholesome meats, fish and provisions. If the Health Wardens of this City were to have this indispensable office included in their duties, they would have ample room to exercise their functions. They would find large quantities of meat exposed for sale at the large markets which are utterly unfit for human use. Meats are daily offered to the poor of our City which are simple *fomites* of the very worst kind, saturated with the seed of a hundred diseases. The strict old law of the Jewish state controlling the license of slaughterers, might be revived and reapplied with advantage to the shambles of New-York.

While this, with other departments of our Municipal Police, is left at the mercy of irresponsible greed and the uncontrolled lust of gain, we must expect to see Herod steadily at his work among the children of the poor.

The Fees of Referees.—Ex-Judge Cowles is reputed to do the prettiest Referee business in the City, and it is gratifying to be able in the light of the proceedings before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to presume that it is profitable. Nothing is more pleasing than to see labor remunerated—the toiling artisan handsomely paid for his handiwork, the thinker compensated for his brain-sweat.

The proceedings to which we have referred were had in the Common Pleas, before Judge Hilton, the case being an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against Laura Keene's Theatre. The cause had been referred to ex-Judge Cowles, who reported in favor of the defendants, charging for his services for 65 sessions, $325. The plaintiff's Attorney thought the charge for services rather steep, and so went before Judge Hilton for its re-adjustment. The plaintiff's affidavit stated that the testimony was not taken before the Referee at all, but before his "young man,"—that there were sixteen meetings for the purpose, and upwards of twenty adjournments, in consequence of the Referee's absence or the "young man's" other engagements. On the other side, Mr. Patterson, the "young man," stated that the aggregate number of days appointed for a hearing of the reference was sixty; that he frequently took testimony for Judge Cowles in his absence, the parties consenting; that he believed the adjournments were all had on the application of the parties; that the Referee spent five days in examining the testimony and making his report, and that it was his custom to charge $5 a day for his services—hence the bill for 65 days' work—$325.

Judge Hilton gave as his opinion that the charge was a little high. The law fixes the fees of a Referee at $3 for *every day* spent in the business, unless there is a written agreement to a higher *per diem*, and contemplates no proxies for a Referee any more than for a Judge on the bench. The case was one of a very ordinary kind—such "as are usually tried before a Judge of this Court," said Judge Hilton, "at a single session." The report was less than three pages long, and it was not to be presumed that it would take one-half of five days to read all the testimony. Still the Court leaned to a liberal construction, allowed five days' work at the legal rate of $3 a day, and the order was entered entitling the Referee to $15, instead of $325, as claimed!

The system of turning over causes by consent of parties to a Referee was designed as an expedient for cheapening Justice and quickening her tardy steps. The Referee's duty is a very responsible one, and it requires first-class men for its performance. The legal *per diem* is ridiculously low, but by a written agreement it can be placed at any figure that may be deemed remunerative. There is nothing oppressive in the statute, and its strict construction will do a little something toward checking the law's proverbial delays, and bringing the luxury of the law within the reach of poor men again.

The Reported Loss of the Congress.

We have been besieged with inquiries as to the truth of the telegraphic report in this morning's paper concerning the rumored loss of the frigate *Congress*. We can only say that the dispatch came in the usual way to all the papers from the agent of the Associated Press, and that it professed to give nothing more than the vaguest of rumors. The story of the loss of the *Congress* is, apart from this, an extremely improbable one. She sailed from Philadelphia about a fortnight ago, and should be by this time in latitudes where storms, at the present season of the year, are of rare occurrence. The *Congress* was commanded by one of the most efficient officers in the service, and what makes the truth of this rumor more improbable still is the fact that no arrival at Philadelphia, which could bring such news, is anywhere reported. We think that the friends of the officers and crew of the *Congress* may be perfectly easy in their minds as to her safety. As soon as we can obtain any positive information on the subject, we shall place it before the public.

This frigate sailed from Philadelphia on the 13th of August, for Rio Janeiro, as the flag-ship of the squadron on that station, in place of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, which arrived home a short time since. She was built at Kittery, in the State of Maine, in 1841, and is a first-class frigate, of 1,867 tons burden, carrying 30 officers, 300 sailors and marines and an armament of 50 guns. During her cruise on the Brazil station, in 1851-2-3, she experienced many severe gales of wind peculiar to that latitude, in which she proved herself a superior vessel in every respect, and has always been considered one of the finest sea boats in the Navy. The principal officers of the *Congress* are as follows: Captain—L. M. Goldsborough; Lieutenants—J. F. Armstrong, D. McN. Fairfax, S. P. Quackenbush, Joseph N. Smith, Austin Pendergast; Master—George A. Bigelow; Surgeon of the Fleet—L. B. Hunter; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Edward Shippen; Assistant Surgeon—Joseph D. Grafton. As the *Congress* was not to touch at any port on her way to Rio, unless spoken at sea, it must be about two months before she can be heard from.

Reopening of the Astor Library.

THE ENLARGEMENT—ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY—NEW BOOKS.

Bibliopoles had their hearts gladdened, Monday, by the announcement that the Astor Library was again open for their delectation and accommodation. They were little prepared, however, for the total transformation which the interior of the building had undergone as regards the arrangement of books. It seemed as if, during the interval the Library has been closed, folios, quartos and duodecimos, volumes in brief of all ages, sizes and colors had left their old haunts, selected their mates, and gone to shelves with which they had been formerly unacquainted. An inspection, however, showed that there had been hard work done during the month the public have been excluded from the Library.

Two years ago it was announced that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., had transferred to the Trustees of the Astor Library the title to the lot adjoining the building just erected. Mr. Astor then asked permission to build thereon an edifice similar to the one his father's bounty had erected. The Trustees interposed no objections to so reasonable a request, and the Astor Library saw its double gradually growing up by its side. This building, apart from the lot on which it stands, involved an outlay of $125,000. The completion of this structure, similar in all its parts to the original building, necessitated a re-arrangement of all the books, and this Dr. Cogswell has been busy about for the last four weeks. Four workmen have labored from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. during that time, dusting the volumes, while Dr. Cogswell, with four assistants, has been busy from 9 A. M., re-classifying and re-arranging them. Some idea of the magnitude of the work performed may be gained in attempting to realize the fact that all of the 100,000 volumes in the library have been put in the places which they now occupy by Dr. Cogswell himself. With the exterior of the library the public are well acquainted. Of the interior they know less. For the enlightenment of those who are ignorant of the vast amount of intellectual wealth stored away in the Astor Library, within the reach of all who will take the pains to stop there, the following summary of the new arrangement of the building is appended, premising only that every department is abundantly represented:

The South Library is appropriated to works on Science and the Arts; the North to History and Literature.

Each Library is divided in twenty-eight alcoves or small rooms open in front upon the area or hall for reading and communicating with each other by a passage in the rear, running all round the building. Each alcove is divided into the presses or book cases, which contain six, seven or eight shelves. The whole number of presses is 1,200. The alcoves are designated by the letters of the alphabet, the presses by numbers, and the shelves by the letters A to H, beginning at the lowest.

The twenty-eight alcoves in the South Library are designated by the letters A, B, C, &c., to A Z—B Z. Three in the North, by A A, B B, to A A Z B B Z.

Presses 1 to 600 are in the south and 601 to 1,200 in the north.

Alcove A is the southeast corner alcove of the south library. It is reserved for receiving and cataloguing new books before they are placed in their proper department.

Alcove B is devoted to General Natural History, Geology and Mineralogy; C to General Natural History and Zoology; D to Scientific Periodicals; E to Chemistry and Physics; F to Commerce and the Practical Arts; G and H which are at the southwest and northwest corners of the library and the line of shelving between them are appropriated to the English, French and American Patent Documents. The Presses facing upon the open spaces at the east and west ends of the library and the long tables with sliding shelves in the spaces are appropriated to painting, sculpture, music and illustrated works.

All the galleries on the south side of the main floor of the South Library are taken up with the transactions of societies and associations for the advancement of science. Alcove L, which is the second on the north side of the south library, from the northwest corner, is assigned for works on agriculture and horticulture; Alcove J to botany; K is the passage way as appropriated to encyclopœdias, dictionaries, &c.; L is medicine, anatomy and surgery; M, medical periodicals; N is the northeast corner, and is reserved for books which readers are using. The galleries on this side are appropriated to the same class of books as those in the main part of the alcove below, and are either filled or reserved for additions, as the case may be. Alcove O is the southeast corner of the second floor of the south library. It is appended to the open space at the end, which is appropriated to geography, maps, &c.; Alcove P to metaphysical and moral science; Alcove Q and R to pure mathematics; S to astronomy and optics; T to mechanics, hydraulics, and military tactics; U is the open space at the west end, to architecture; V, the northwest corner alcove, is appropriated to ecclesiastical history as connected with theology; W and X to theology, biblical, exegetical, dogmatical, paræneti, &c.; Y (the passageway) to theology on the north side, and to jurisprudence on the south; Z to civil or common law; A Z to American reports; B Z (the northeast corner alcove), to jurisprudence of Spain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Turkey, India, China, &c.

Alcove AA. (S. W. corner of the North Library) is appropriated to comparative philology, Latin and Greek philology, and general grammar; BB. to Dictionaries and Grammar of the European, Asiatic, African and American languages; CC. to Greek and Latin Literature; DD. the passage is not shelved for books, the gallery over it is appropriated to magazines; EE. to French Literature; FF. to Italian, Spanish and Portuguese Literature; GG. (the L. W. corner alcove) to German and Dutch literature below, to Scandinavian and Slavonic in the gallery; HH. (N. W. corner alcove) to German, Belgian and Dutch History below, to Scandinavian and Slavonic above; II. to Italian, Spanish and Portugese History; JJ. to French History; KK. in the passage-way; LL. to Universal History, Ancient History generally, and modern general History; MM. to Oriental History and Literature; NN. (N. E. corner) General Introduction to History, Diplomatics, Chronology, Inscriptions, Numismatics, Heraldry, &c.

The sixteen presses—four at each corner of the reading hall—are appropriated to voyages and travels; SE. to voyages round the world and collections; NE. to voyages and travels in Asia; SW. to voyages and travels in Europe; NW. to voyages and travels in Africa and around the Mediterranean. Alcoves OO, to UU., being all on the South side of the second floor of the North Library, are appropriated to American History and Literature, South and North America, United States and the individual States; VV. to BBZ, being all on the North side, to English History and Literature, Parliamentary Reports, &c.

The following is the summary of the plan of arrangements and classification of the Library:

The South Library is devoted to Science and the Arts.

The lower floor to the Natural Sciences.

The second floor to the Mathematical, Metaphysical and Moral Sciences, including Theology and Jurisprudence.

The North Library is devoted to History and Belles Lettres.

The lower floor, south side, to Belles Lettres.

The lower floor, north side, to History.

Second floor, south side, to American History and Literature.

Second floor, north side, to English History and Literature.

Besides the amount which Mr. Astor appropriated for the erection of the library building, he set apart $20,000 for the purchase of books. The entire sum, it is understood, has been already expended. The volumes lately purchased have been incorporated into the library, and at present it is somewhat difficult to get at them.

Among the most remarkable is a set entitled "*Peintures des Manuscrits depuis le 8me siecle jusqu'a la fin du 16me.*" This work is included in twenty volumes, elephant folio, and was originally published at $7,000, though it has been purchased for $1,000. Comte de Bastard, to whose energy and skill it is a monument, undertook to execute the work under the patronage of Louis Philippe, who subscribed for nineteen copies in order to insure the author compensation for his labor. Very few copies beside those thus ordered were struck off. By the original design fifty volumes were to complete the set, but the overthrow of the monarchy obliged Comte de Bastard to relinquish the undertaking when but twenty volumes had been issued.

There has also been added to the Library a complete collection of the *Annales Maritimes et Coloniales de France.* These annals extend back for a century. It is a significant fact that, in the volume for 1855, there is a note by the editor, apologizing to the public for the paucity of information on certain points which the issue of that year contains. This deficiency he explains by saying that he has given all he was allowed to give.

One of the most remarkable series of volumes in the Library is, the *Specifications of English Patents.* There are in all about 600 volumes, which are devoted to minute descriptions of patents taken out in England since the year 1617. As exhibiting the increased activity of inventive genius in these latter times, it is a fact worth noting that from 1617 to 1852, 14,000 patents were issued, while from 1852 to the present time, there have been 15,000 taken out. The indexing of these volumes displays remarkable industry and a systematic thoroughness which can hardly be surpassed. One series of catalogues gives the names of inventors, another the character of the patent issued, and still another the lawsuits which have originated through alleged trespass upon the rights. Thus our own inventors can obtain all the information they may desire with reference to English patents by going no further from home than the Astor Library. Strange as it may appear, the binding of these volumes has cost $10,000. All the drawings have been mounted with muslin, that the books might be handled without falling to pieces, and this alone has cost for the 200 volumes about $1,000.

Hours may profitably be spent in the Library, in investigating the curious, or reading the useful books which are there deposited. Within a month, a new catalogue, in 3 vols. royal octavo, 700 pp., will be issued.

It is estimated that the building, as enlarged, is capable of accommodating nearly 300,000 volumes.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The Territorial Election—First Gentile Convention in Utah—Protest Against Mormonism, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

On Monday last, the 1st inst., was held the Territorial election of Utah—a feature in the politics of this Territory, heretofore merely nominal, considered only a formality, but which this year has assumed an importance little anticipated by the followers of the Prophet. Contrary to custom, and in opposition to the Church, a rival party, imbued with the partisanship of American politics, dared rise up and contest the superiority of Church over State. Where "the Lion of the Lord" has been accustomed to proclaim his *ipse dixit*, and rule the nominations, and the supremacy of his wishes secure the election of his favorites, a small band of the spirit of '76 have maintained their privileges and voted their choice. Although few, their concerted action has doubtless secured them the majority of votes, if not an election of their candidates. The returns are not yet in, but sufficient is known to alarm the Saints, and make the negligent repent their disinterestedness. For Delegate to Congress there were three candidates, viz: Capt. Wm. H. Hooper, Mormon; Dr. Hurt Ex-Indian Agent, and W. J. Osborne, ex-legislator from Greene County, Gentiles. At Camp Floyd there was a large vote, at Bridger doubtless the same, while Carson Valley has to be heard from, all of which points are considered Gentilist. In this city but about 1,000 or 1,200 votes were polled; among others unnaturalized citizens enjoyed elective franchise, to our certain knowledge, evincing what could have been accomplished had parties been aware of the opposition.

The United States Court is active in its session. The juries have been impanneled. The Grand Jury consists chiefly of Mormons of high standing in the Church, such as Counselors, Apostles, Bishops &c. The Traverse Jury has a majority of Gentiles—so it but remains with the churchmen to present, and criminals will receive their deserts. Several bills have been found, but on "trying," or *high*-handed cases, a tardiness and lack of testimony is apparent. Never was so much crime committed in a community where so little evidence could be gathered. Parties who should know *all* about such things when put under oath are the most ignorant—thus confirming the reputed futility of United States Courts to administer justice where *worthy* parties are interested. Murders and robberies are rife in our midst—scarce a day but brings some new crime to light. The mountains and valleys, yea, even cities, are infested with free-booters and desperadoes. They boldly stalk the streets by day, and lie in ambush for their victims by night. On the main streets, in public houses, at private parties, are men shot, stabbed and beaten, as well as robbed, and no evidence can be elicited against the guilty. All—but the victims—seem leagued together in these damnable and cowardly assaults, and bid defiance to law and its punishments. We hear of two men shot on Weber River, about 50 miles east of the city; of another north, and only last night, here in the city, in a hotel, without provocation, one Frank McNeil (who was for several months imprisoned in this city during the war, by the authorities, and who is here attending a suit he has brought against Brigham Young *et al.*, claiming $25,000 damages) was attacked, shot at, beaten, and barely escaped losing his life, which has been threatened by the Saints numerous times. And whilst inditing this letter we were startled by three reports of pistols and the cry of murder, and on repairing to the spot we found said McNeil again shot by unknown persons—this time it is feared fatally, and at the door of a public house. Municipal officers, instead of seeking the criminal, loitered about the room of the wounded man, until the company cried shame, and thus compelled them to leave the house. No arrest can be made—no clue obtained—although it is generally believed to be a concocted plan to rid themselves of McNeil, who has been a thorn in their sides. Thus it goes. No man who renders himself inimical to them is safe.

Mule sales are over at Camp Floyd. The animals averaged Government about $70 per head. Emigration immense. A short time since a party of emmigrants was murdered on the Northern route to California by Indians. The Indians are becoming very troublesome and the whites are not less savage. Judge Sinclair discountenances Probate criminal jurisdiction and has had Gibson, who was last week convicted by said Court of murder in the first degree, presented to the Grand Jury now in session, as though he had never been tried, and they have found a bill. Oh for a host of such officials as our judiciary! then Utah might be purified.

Weather hot, harvest in full blast, fruits plenty.

A. B.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Sunday, July 24, 1859.

I herewith transmit to you the official report of the proceedings of the first "Gentile" Convention ever held within the Territory.

At a Mass Convention of the "Gentiles" held in the City of Fairfield, U. T., on the 23d of July, 1859,

On motion of Dr. Garland Hurt, the Hon. Andrew Humphreys was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and on taking the Chair said:

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Utah Territory: It would be an act of ingratitude on my part, such a one as I am incapable of committing, were I to remain silent on the present occasion, without returning to each and every one of you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred on me, that of unanimously selecting me to preside over the deliberations of your Convention; and the more so because it is the first Convention that has ever assembled in this Territory that was willing that law and order should prevail. It will be expected of me that I should state the objects of the meeting, but my recent arrival in the Territory prevents me from sufficiently understanding what your objects are. I therefore content myself by presiding over the Convention to the best of my ability.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, John E. Risley and Geo. H. Crosman, Jr., were chosen Secretaries.

Dr. G. Hurt moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to draft an address and resolutions, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. Garland Hurt, John Bigler, Wm. D. Kirk, Wm. H. Lent, Wm. Hanley, S. P. Jones, and C. L. Craig.

The Committee, after retiring a short period, reported the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

As citizens of the United States, devoted to our form of government and the social organization of its people, it becomes us, when in mass Convention assembled, to declare to our fellow-citizens the causes which induce us to dissent from opinions, and condemn practices, hostile to the letter and spirit of our Constitution, and subversive of our rights as freemen.

We declare our hearty approval of that religious liberty which entitles every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and we most solemnly declare that we have not, and will not, interfere with that right in any religious sect, whether Jewish, Pagan, Mormon, or Christian, but with the simple exercise of that right Brigham Young and his followers have not been, and will not be, content. They have practiced intolerance and persecution to an extent hitherto unknown in our country, and unequaled elsewhere in the nineteenth century.

A fundamental principle of their organization is a union of Church and State. They acknowledge an ecclesiastical head whom they profess to believe a vicegerent of Divinity, whose will is higher than all law, even the human conscience itself, and whose command is a sufficient justification for crimes of every grade. Nor are they content to support their obnoxious system by voluntary contributions from its adherents, but have heretofore and yet do levy taxes upon us, and compel an unwilling people to pay tribute to support an organization that they despise.

By legislative enactments they have granted to Church officials the exclusive privilege of establishing ferries and bridges over the principal rivers, and a large share of the enormous tolls extorted from emigrants goes to the support of their Immigration Fund. They confiscate to the same use the estray property found within the Territory. They escheat the property of deceased to the use of the Church.

They have assumed the right to dispose of the timber and grass, the water and its privileges, for the exclusive support of church dignitaries. They have granted large and valuable tracts of public lands to church officials, to the exclusion of all others.

They have created a corporation by chartering their Church, investing it with powers destructive of the best interests and dangerous to the liberties of the inhabitants.

Three-fourths of the population are aliens, who know nothing of our institutions and care nothing for them. They emigrated to our country, not to enjoy the freedom it affords, but merely because it was the home and centre of Mormonism. Many of them boast that they are not, and never intend to be, American citizens.

They have imprisoned American citizens for no other cause than that of refusing to attach themselves to their revolting institutions.

In their attempts to establish a Theocracy, founded upon the divine right of their Priests to govern, they were led in 1857 to declare war against the United States, and after having killed some and imprisoned others of our fellow-citizens—stolen the property of the Government, as well as that of private individuals, they accepted the pardon of the President without making restitution, or in any way accounting for the property stolen, and without surrendering or intending to surrender their hostility to the Government of the United States.

We declare our full conviction, from all we have witnessed, that the Mormon people are no more loyal to the Constitution and Laws of the United States to-day, than when they declared their independence of that Government, defied its powers, levied a military chest, organized their army and fortified Echo Cañon.

They have murdered and then robbed whole trains of emigrants, not sparing defenceless women and children, whose cries for mercy found no ear to hear, no heart to pity, and no arm to bring deliverance.

They have debauched and then murdered helpless women.

They have taken the lives of American citizens by order of their Priesthood.

They have made eunuchs under church authority, and they still claim the right to continue the diabolical practice.

They have incited the merciless savages to rob and murder unprotected people.

They have prevented the execution of the laws by conferring criminal jurisdiction upon courts of their own creation, in violation of the Organic act.

They have disfranchised American citizens from serving on juries.

They have refused to provide jails, or other means, for the safe keeping of prisoners.

They have steadily refused to provide money to enable the Federal Courts to try and punish offenders.

They have in nearly every instance prevented the arrest of criminals, and when a few were arrested their officers have permitted them to escape.

They have inspired witnesses and jurors with fear, by threats of terrible meaning.

Witnesses have not dared to testify in courts of justice unless they could be protected by the army, and when that protection was afforded them the Mormons, fearful that the truth would be made known, and their leaders punished, have falsely pretended that they were afraid of the soldiers, and that they were persecuted on account of their religion.

They practice incest and polygamy in its most horrifying forms, setting at defiance all the laws of consanguinity, instances being known of men high in their confidence having pretendedly married the mother and her daughters, and cohabited with them at the same time—where they thus married their half sisters and nieces, and to justify this outrageous practice, they denounce *as prostitutes* the women of the States among whom are our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, and our friends.

They have stolen large quantities of public property since their pretended treaty of peace with the United States.

They have made no restitution, nor in any way whatever accounted for the vast amount of property they have stolen and destroyed, and for none of these crimes we have enumerated have the perpetrators been brought to punishment, nor has the public Accuser, appointed by the Federal Government, taken any of the necessary steps to do so.

The United States Marshal for the Territory has used every means within his power to make arrests, where prosecutions have been set on foot by individuals, but the means placed at his disposal are found wholly inadequate.

We cannot too highly commend the exertions of the Federal Judges in their attempts to do their duty in executing the laws, nor the action of Gen. Johnston in affording protection to the civil authorities generally, but especially to the Court held at Provo; nor can we

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FREE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.—Those desiring instruction in the vocal art, as may be seen by an advertisement under the head of Education, have an excellent opportunity afforded them, by joining "The Guilmette Free School of Vocal Art," the members of which will meet at Cooper Institute this evening. The qualifications for membership are easy, for all that is required is a voice to invest and the ability to read an ordinary hymn tune. The chief aim of the school is the development of the voice, an attainment which is earnestly desired by all who have an "ear for music," but whose voices lack either the volume or the purity necessary to the enjoyment of those whom they might desire to please by vocal effort. The passion of Dr. GUILMETTE, the Director-in-Chief, for music, led him, many years ago, to make the development of the voice a study; and since then he has met with a success in his treatment of the diseases of the organs of the throat and chest, which are so painful, and which have become almost epidemic, and in the development of the vocal organs, that has warranted the Church Society by which he has been selected, in anticipating results from the present course of instruction of a highly beneficial character. The Rev. J. M. MACAULAY, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, is President of the Board of Examiners. The course of instruction, we are assured, will be thorough, and the examination previous to the awarding of the diplomas of merit will be rigid.

OPENING OF THE TRADE SALE.—GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co. yesterday commenced their regular Trade Sale of books, stereotype plates and stationery, at their auction rooms, No. 379 Broadway. About two hundred persons were present, mostly of old and regular buyers, who entered with much spirit into the sale. For the first day the bidding was quite spirited, and the prices paid were satisfactory. The catalogue is a large octavo pamphlet of 510 pages, being 40 pages larger than any previous one. It embraces consignments from all the principal publishers of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and from one or two each in New-Haven, Buffalo, Salem, and other places. There are, also, several invoices of stereotype plates and of stationery. The custom of furnishing refreshments to the buyers in the building is revived, and appears now to be as inseparable from the sales as any other feature. The selling was adjourned about 1½ P. M., when the entire party proceeded in regular order to the large hall above the salesroom, where four tables had been spread for their accommodation. Several guests were invited, this being the first dinner of the season. The caterer was Mr. W. H. HAMMOND, of the Suffolk House. The dinner passed off in good time, and was a very quiet, business like affair. When the people from distant places shall have had time to reach the City, there will, it is supposed, be a large increase in the number of bidders.

THE POISONED FAMILY.—The family of Mr. HAWLEY PETERS, who were reported in yesterday's TIMES as having been poisoned by taking arsenic, are all recovering, Mrs. PETERS being the only one who remains sick from the effects of the poisoned food. The attending physician states that every member of the family, consisting of nine persons, was prostrated soon after tea, and all suffered from severe pains in the stomach, and a smarting sensation about the fauces and mouth. Mr. PETERS left home soon after supper, and his family having been taken unwell in the meantime, he was sent for. A search resulted in finding him in a helpless condition in the stable, where he had gone to his horse. His life was at first despaired of, but he is now considered out of danger. It is said that the poison was tartar-emetic, which had probably been furnished by mistake for cream of tartar. There is scarcely a doubt that the poison was mixed with the food unintentionally by some member of the family.

A THIEF AT ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—In the splendid collection of Egyptian Antiquities, at the Stuyvesant Institute, bearing the respected name of Dr. HENRY ABBOTT, there was no finer specimen than that of the lady's work-basket, containing unfinished needle-work, with needles, scissors, &c., of the time of the Pharaohs. It was, as nearly as could be ascertained, three thousand years old. One day last week, a "lady" visited the Museum, and, supposing that she was unobserved, passed her hand into the glass case in which it was exhibited and withdrew it. She was seen fumbling about the case, but the abstraction was not discovered before she left the building. Her name and that of her companion were not then known. *They are known now.* If she does not return the stolen treasure to Messrs. ABBOTT & SNARE, at the Egyptian Museum, the name will be published, and proceedings commenced which will bring the guilty party before the Recorder, at the Court of General Sessions.

AWARDS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—To-morrow Comptroller HAWS will pay the awards to parties damaged by the widening of Reade street from Broadway to Washington-street. They amount altogether to $474,384. The awards for damages sustained on account of that portion of the same street which extends from Broadway to Chatham street, amounting to $344,515, will be paid on the 30th of September last, and the awards for the widening of Whitehall-street, amounting to $160 700, on the 6th inst. Before the persons in whose favor these awards are made, can receive these sums, they must have paid all assessments, on account of benefits derived by them from the widening of these streets, and they must have removed their buildings standing on the line of the improvement.

WOMAN AND CHILD BURNED.—Mrs. ANNIE ABRAMS, living at No. 103 Hester-street, was preparing her husband's dinner yesterday noon, and in stooping over the stove her dress came in contact with the grate, and her person was soon wrapped in flames. Her screams brought in the neighbors, who extinguished the fire, but not before Mrs. ABRAMS and her babe two months old were shockingly burned. The premises were also set on fire, but were put out by the firemen without ringing the fire bells. Mrs. ABRAMS was removed to the New-York Hospital, but it is not likely that she will survive her injuries. She is but 20 years of age, and has been married about sixteen months.

REVIEW OF THE CADETS AT WEST POINT BY GOV. MORGAN.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, the cadets at West Point will be reviewed by His Excellency GOV. MORGAN. The Governor will be accompanied by his Aids-de-camp Colonels DARLING and THOMPSON; Adjutant, Gen. TOWNSEND; Inspector, Gen. BEEKMAN; Commissary, Gen. WELSH; Engineer, in-Chief NESBITT; Judge Advocate, Gen. SEWARD; Surgeon, Gen. AGNEW; Quartermaster, Gen. MITCHELL; Paymaster, Gen. JOHNSON, and Military Secretary SKIDMORE. The review will undoubtedly be a very brilliant affair.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Governors of the Almshouse had no quorum yesterday, and transacted no business, in consequence, beyond reading the usual requisitions from the different institutions. The weekly statement gives the following aggregates: Number remaining, Aug. 20, 7,348; admitted, 1 817; died, 43; discharged, 1,625; sent to Penitentiary, 147. Remaining, Aug. 27, 7,350, being an increase of two since the date of the last report.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. MARY CONNOLLY, the wife of Mr. Justice CONNOLLY, of the Lower Police Court, died suddenly about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at her residence No. 158 West Fiftieth-street, of disease of the heart.

BODY RECOVERED.—A little boy, named JAMES MCNAIR, 5 years of age, has been missing since Saturday last from his home at Ravenswood, L. I. Yesterday his body was found floating in the Bay near Governor's Island. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The remains were taken to the house of his parents.

MEN OF STRAW.—The District-Attorney yesterday furnished a list of about twenty names to the different Police Magistrates of persons who make a business of going bail for all criminals who will pay them a fee of from $5 to $25. Each person upon the list is said to be wholly irresponsible—some not worth a dollar, yet going security oftentimes in sums of a thousand and more.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—ANN KENNEDY, the servant girl who was severely burned a few days ago by the bursting of a fluid lamp at a house in Clinton-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Deceased was 16 years of age.

SERIOUSLY HURT.—JOHN CLARK, a resident of Ulster County, fell against an iron railing at the corner of Forty-first street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday night. The pickets entered his chin and cheek, inflicting severe wounds. He was taken to the house of a relative, at No. 222 West Forty-fourth-street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German lawyer, named RUDOLPH HOCH, 27 years of age, was taken with bleeding at the lungs in the law office of JOACHIMSSEN & GODFREY, about 6 o'clock last evening, and died in a few minutes. He was unmarried. The Coroner was notified.

FIRST DISTRICT ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm at 11½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was caused by a burning chimney at No. 182 East Twenty-eighth-street. No damage.

Police Reports.

A GOAT CHARMER.—Sergt. Hedden, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a lad 15 years of age, named Chas. Conklin, who lives at No. 172 West Nineteenth-street, on a rather singular charge of swindling. For some months past the boy has carried on a thriving business in collecting jewelry and other valuable articles from little boys whom he met in the streets. He would tell the credulous youngsters that if he had some gold coin or jewelry to show to a goat the animal would follow where ever he went, attracted by the glistening metal. The lads, generally, under the influence of curiosity to witness the feat, would go home to procure the valuables, which Conklin would tell them could be returned before they were missed by their parents. After obtaining the money, under pretence that a little salt was necessary to put upon the goat's tail or to complete the charm, the young swindler would induce the unsophisticated lads to go in quest of some. In their absence he would abscond with his plunder. Yesterday, Mr. Leonard M. Rust, of No. 72 West Twenty-ninth street, made a complaint against Conklin, and alleges that his little son had been persuaded to hand over to the goat-tamer $20 worth of his parents' jewelry. Justice STUARD held the lad in default of $300 bail for trial. Conklin is an intelligent lad, and seemed fully to realize the position his rascality had placed him in. Over thirty complaints have been made against him.

ARREST OF BOGUS COIN DEALERS.—Four young men of genteel address, hailing from Philadelphia, came to this City, about two weeks ago, and took lodgings at a public house at the corner of Spring and West streets. Shortly afterwards they were visited by various suspicious characters in the City, with whom there appeared to be going on transactions of some kind unknown to the landlord. Yesterday Officer Luther Horton visited the place, and requesting the key of the room which the strangers occupied, informed the keeper of the house that he had some bad men among his guests, and asked to see their baggage. On being shown a valise which belonged to one of the Philadelphians, Mr. Horton soon discovered a way of extracting from it a suspicious roll, which turned out to be brass quarter dollars galvanized. Upon a further search a three-dollar bill upon the Wilmington Bank, Delaware, well executed, was also found, and several articles used by makers and dealers in counterfeit United States coin. Sending for some other officers the four young men were taken into custody and carried before Justice KELLY of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who detained them until a warrant arrived from United States Commissioner R. E. SUTHERLAND. They gave their names as Joseph White, Chas. Edwards, Robert Diamond and —— Burns. They will be taken before that Commissioner, this morning, for examination.

INJURED WHILE FIGHTING.—A young man named John E. Collins, was found on Monday night in the Fourteenth Ward in an insensible condition and bleeding profusely from wounds in the head received in a fight with some unknown person. He was taken home by the Police.....A man named Hugh Darley was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house at a late hour on Monday night, suffering from injuries received in a fight. Two men were arrested, but Darley refused to make a complaint against them, and they were discharged. The injured man's wounds were dressed and he was taken home.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Margaret Maynard, of No. 469 Ninth-avenue, was arrested by Officer Steele, of the Twentieth Ward, upon a charge of receiving a roll of 27 yards Ingrain carpeting, which was stolen from Henry Oakley, from a youth named Frank Reck, 16 years of age, for which she paid $3. She denied all knowledge of the goods, but upon searching the carpet was found in a closet in her house. She was held to bail in $1,000 for receiving stolen goods. The boy was committed upon a charge of burglary which had previously been made against him, and for which he was awaiting trial.

THE ALLEGED CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY CASE.—Mr. Charles L. Lazarus desires us to state that he is not charged with constructive larceny as reported. The charge against him was of having demanded usurious interest, and the charge was not examined, as Alderman BRADY was engaged hearing other cases.

The Sixth Ward Murder.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER—THE ASSAILANTS STILL UNKNOWN.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an investigation yesterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, in the case of the unknown rag-picker who was found dead on Monday morning, in the hall-way of No. 41 Baxter-street. The evidence adduced developed nothing which would lead to the identification of the body, or afford any clue to the persons who committed the homicide. The following is the report of the testimony that has been thus far taken:

George B. Benton, M. D, deposed: I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of an unknown man, now lying dead at the Sixth Precinct Station-house; I found over the right superciliary ridge a slight abrasion of the cuticle; the lips were slightly abraded, and the left ear considerably discolored; immediately underneath, and upon the mastoid process, there was a contused and lacerated wound about an inch in length; upon removing the scalp various points of extravasated blood were found upon the top and back of his head, and upon the right temple; the brain was considerably congested, with serous exudation; upon opening the cavity of the abdomen I found it contained a large quantity of fluid blood; I also found that the spleen had been ruptured upon its posterior and lateral surface, and that the eighth, ninth and tenth ribs were fractured; the stomach was empty; the other organs of the body presented no unusual appearance; the cause of death was hemorrhage from the rupture of the spleen, which rupture was caused by the violence which fractured the ribs.

Timothy Golden, of the Sixth Precinct Police, testified: Yesterday morning, about half past five o'clock, I was standing on the corner of Baxter and Park streets, in company with Officer Herbert, when James Lunigan beckoned to us; we went up Baxter-street to No. 41, where we found deceased lying dead in the hall-way; his feet were near the door-way, and his head towards the back door; he lay on his back; his pantaloons were partly off him; a bag, filled partly with old papers, was found near his head; his cap was underneath the bag; the belt around his waist was unbuckled; the only mark of blood I saw was one spot on the door sill, which appeared to have been spat there; there was no blood upon the stoop; upon feeling the hands of deceased, I found them as cold as ice; a wagon was procured, and we brought the body to the Station-house

Peyton Herbert, of the Sixth Precinct Police, deposed that he was with the previous witness on Monday morning, and concurred in his statement.

James McCloud, of the Sixth Precinct Police, deposed: I was standing at the corner of Baxter and Park streets between two and three o'clock A. M. on Monday, in company with a grocer who keeps a store there, when I saw some half dozen young men, whom I took to be newspaper boys, passing on the opposite side of the street towards Chatham-street; they came towards me at a pretty fast gait, but halted when opposite us, and then pursued their way in a hurried manner; I could not recognize them again if I saw them; the grocer said he thought he knew one of them by his clothes, but would not like to swear to his identity; I heard no noise or cry previous to their coming along; the night was still, and if there had been any outcry I should have heard it.

At this point the further investigation of the matter was postponed until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, when it is hoped conclusive evidence as to who perpetrated the homicide will be procured.

Board of Supervisors.

THE TAX-LEVY—NO PROGRESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at 2 P. M. yesterday, in the absence of President PURDY Supervisor BELL presided.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Superior Court, stating that the court-rooms of that Court needed recarpeting and repainting. It was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Supervisor BLUNT offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes of this Board, submitting the Annual Tax-Levy for 1859, presented July 12, was recommitted for the purpose of correcting certain clerical errors; and *Whereas*, Said Committee, although several weeks have elapsed since the recommittal of the report, have not reported the Levy with such corrections; and *Whereas*, Under chapter 121, section 27 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed in the year 1850, the assessment rolls must be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes on or before the 1st of September next; and, *Whereas*, If any Supervisor shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties which are or shall be required of him by law as a member of the Board of Supervisors, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of $250. (See Revised Statutes, 5th edition, page 860, chap. 12, title 2, sec. 68.) Therefore

Resolved, [Here the Tax-Levy is inserted, with the resolution in favor of its adoption, excluding the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Records.]

Supervisor TWEED did not believe that the law was as it was set forth in the preamble. He opposed their adoption. They were required merely to return the assessment rolls with all convenient dispatch.

Supervisor BLUNT insisted that the law was imperative.

The resolution was lost—Ayes, 6; Nays, 5. Supervisors Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart, Voorhis, and Weismann voted in the affirmative, and Supervisors Bell, Briggs, Conner, Roche, and Tweed, in the negative.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of the tax levy. This was lost—4 to 6.

A great many motions fixing the day to which the Board should adjourn were made and lost.

Supervisor BLUNT, at length, stated that he was opposed to adjourning. He was willing to remain here till 12 o'clock the next day. Why did they want to adjourn? Was it expected that a higher bid in the matter of the Commissioners of Record would be offered?

Supervisor BELL indignantly repelled the insinuation that any member of the Board was waiting for a higher bid. He was surprised that the gentleman should make such an assertion.

Supervisor BLUNT denied that he had made any such insinuation. He referred not to members of the Board, but to the lobby. There were plenty around the City Hall who would always take all they could get.

Another motion to adjourn was lost, (4 to 6.)

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absentees Supervisors PURDY and BRIGGS were the absent ones It was stated that the President was detained a home by illness in his family, but Supervisor KENNEDY stated that he had seen him but a short time since riding in his carriage. The Sergeant-at-Arms was absent some time, and returned stating that the absentees could not be found.

The motions for an adjournment were renewed with no better success than before. For half an hour the members of the Board sat, some of them talking some of them smoking, until at length

Supervisor STEWART moved that the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be directed to procure suitable rooms for the City Judge, as the building in which his offices were was being torn down.

Supervisor KENNEDY was in favor of restricting the Committee to the same rent which had been paid for the City Judge's rooms hitherto.

Supervisor STEWART accepted the suggestion, and his amended motion was adopted.

Another series of motions to adjourn followed, and then

Supervisor BELL moved that the Chairmen of the appropriate Committees be authorized to advertise for contracts for furnishing coal and kindling wood for the various Court-rooms and County offices. It was carried.

At length, after sitting awhile longer, all to no purpose, the temporary absence from the room of Supervisor TWEED was taken advantage of, and the Board adourned to 1:40 P. M. to-day, (Ayes, 5; Nays, 4.) As to-morrow will be the 1st of September, the final contest with regard to the tax levy must take place to-day, and the Board will probably have another nathy session.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SEWER COMMISSIONERS.—There has been growling between the Broadway Railroad Company and the Sewer Commissioners for some time past, but it has at last assumed a definite shape and is before the constituted authorities, where it should be, and where the matter in dispute will be finally settled. The Sewer Commissioners claim that they are required to lay the sewers in the centre of all streets and avenues, thereby serving all property holders alike. In this manner they commenced to dig the ditch for the Broadway sewer a few days ago, when they were ordered off by the Broadway Railroad Company—the latter claiming a right of way; that they are bound to accommodate the public, and that the digging of the ditch for the sewer in the middle of that street will seriously obstruct the travel. The Sewer Commissioners, notwithstanding the formal notice given them, and also that they would individually be held responsible for any damage sustained by the Company, kept their men at work. The cars, however, have been kept in motion over the route by removing the horses upon reaching the excavation and driving them outside of it, and pushing the car over by hand power. The Railroad Company yesterday applied to Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, for a temporary injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding with their work. The complaint sets forth that they have formed under an act of the Legislature, which gives them certain franchises in certain streets of the City of Brooklyn, and in accordance therewith they have proceeded to lay down tracks in said streets and to run cars for the accommodation of the citizens of Brooklyn—that having acquired a right of way the Sewer Commissioners are debarred from making any sewers in said streets, unless in such a manner as shall in no way interfere with their travel; and that all extra expense while running their cars while such work is going on should be assessed upon the people as a part of the expense of the work, and not be borne by the Company.

Upon the complaint Judge MORRIS granted a temperary injunction, viz:

"It appearing from the complaint in this action duly verified, and from the affidavit of THOMAS G. TALMAGE, that the said plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint, which consists (among other things) in restraining the said defendants, their agents, contractors and servants from proceeding to execute, dig under, or in any manner to interfere with the track, or other property, purchases, interests or privileges of the plaintiffs at any point or place, or for any distance whatsoever over any street on which the plaintiffs have obtained a right of way, or in or upon any street in which the plaintiffs have laid their tracks. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and the particular matters in the said complaints and affidavits set forth, I do command and strictly enjoin the said defendants, and all their agents, contractors and servants, and all others acting for or in assistance of the defendants, and each and every of them, under the penalty by law prescribed, that said defendants and their agents, contractors and servants, and all others acting for or in assistance of the said defendants, do absolutely resist or refrain from excavating, digging under, or in any manner interfering with the track or any other property, rights, franchises, interests or privileges of the plaintiffs, at any point or place, or for any distance whatsoever, over any street on which the plaintiffs have obtained a right of way, or upon which the plaintiffs have laid their tracks."

The case will be argued in twenty days from the time the injunction was granted.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GOV. KING.—A few days ago a young man at Jamaica, L. I., by the name of DANIEL DOTMAN, was much annoyed by a party who had a snake, and attempted to frighten him with it. He obtained a loaded gun and discharged it at them. Gov. KING was near by and within range of the charge, and a number of the shot passed through his hat, just grazing his head. One of the young tormenters received a shot in his face, doing him a slight injury, and two horses were also wounded.

THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY, who formerly preached at this Church, will remove on Sunday next to officiate at Flushing, in the Reformed Dutch Church, of which the Rev. G. H. MANDEVILLE was formerly the pastor. It is understood he has relinquished the project of building up a society in Williamsburg.

THE CITY REVENUE.—The estimate of City Revenue for 1860 was placed, by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors at $168,451 47. This amount is to be deducted from the total amount of taxes to be raised upon the whole city, as published in the TIMES of yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter, named JOHN WISE fell from a building to the sidewalk on Remsen-street, yesterday, and received severe, but not dangerous, injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment by Officer RILEY of the First Precinct.

COLLISION.—Yesterday, one of the ferry-boats of the Division-avenue Ferry, on entering the slip on this side, struck the rack near the bridge so forcibly as to break three of the heaviest spiles, and also the large pine brace. The bridge itself was badly broken.

The Furman-street Railroad—Meeting of the Property Holders.

A meeting of residents and property holders in the vicinity of Carroll Hill, was held on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. EDWARD WARREN, No. 210 Union-street. Mr. W. P. LIBBEY was called to the Chair, and Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON appointed Secretary.

Mr. JOHN RANKIN stated that the meeting was one o a number that had been held for considering the means to be adopted for the improvement of the vicinity, and mentioned that the railroad through Furman-street was about to be constructed, and advocated its extension to Hamilton-avenue, through Pacific and Hicks streets.

He presented the following memorial, addressed to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company:

"The undersigned, residents and property holders in the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully represent that the time has arrived in which their duties to themselves and families, and their interests as citizens and property-holders require that action shall be taken for the establishment of greater and better facilities of intercourse with other portions of Brooklyn and the New-York and Brooklyn Ferries. It is in the power of your Board to aid us materially, by the establishment of a railway communication through Hicks street, thus connecting the Furman and Hamilton avenue routes; uniting them through Columbia, Pacific and Hicks streets, and thus intersecting the Sixth Ward at its most central points, and opening a communication with the Atlantic Docks, the Erie Basin, and the various important manufacturing interests and advancing population of Red Hook, and uniting us with the principal ferries and railroads of Long Island. We are satisfied that such a measure adopted promptly by your Board will add largely to the receipts of the Company, and tend to combine and strengthen the extensive and increasingly important business relations not only of South Brooklyn but of the whole city and vicinity.

Mr. D. S. BARNES recommended its adoption. Messrs. BRITTON, COIT, RANKIN, WARREN, LAW, and others followed, and the memorial was unanimously adopted and signed by all present—some thirty persons or more—and a Committee of four was appointed to obtain further signatures and present it to the Railroad Company.

It was stated that it was desirable to shorten the time allowed for sewerage, and it was thought that six or eight months would only be needed to complete the work.

Mr. C. P. BALDWIN made a statement of the causes of the present condition of Hamilton-avenue Ferry, based upon the differences between the Company and Mr. A. BLAKE.

It was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report to an adjourned meeting the most feasible plan to secure additional and more satisfactory ferry facilities to the residents of this section of the city. Messrs. BALDWIN, WOOD, and COIT were appointed such Committee.

Mr. ROGERS tendered the free use of Carroll Hill Hall for the future deliberations of the meeting, which was accepted.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. COIT, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Carroll Hill Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association to promote the general improvement of Carroll Hill and vicinity.

It was voted that said Committee of three prepare and submit to the adjourned meeting a plan of organization for such association.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Pure Cognac Brandies, Vintages of 1857 and 1858, imported in octaves, expressly for private use. These are casks of about 20 gallons in quantity, costing only $50 to $60 each. The Brandy is of the very first quality, and will improve wonderfully by age.
F. S. COZZENS, Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters
Made of the finest and most durable materials, at reasonable prices.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1819)
No. 188 Fulton st., opposite Church st.

Fiskle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—We warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 463 Broadway.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:
For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.
I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this advisable admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Malicious Falsehood!!
We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.
We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.
The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.
We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market
They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now Selling for $50, $50. Office No. 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "hull amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Opening of the Hat Season.
FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.
GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on
THURSDAY, Sept. 1,
He will open the Fall campaign with the most complete, original, and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.—Sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats, &c. For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co. and all druggists.

Young Men Wishing to Engage in Business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed will find great aid from a Phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss," for its effects, elegance, cleanliness, durability and economy has no rival. Is used in bathing, and if it fails by fair means will be repaired without charge. No. 443 Broome st., New-York.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best String Bed in existence, (Howe's patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Druggists Can Now be Supplied With Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, every bottle warranted full, and to keep for years. Liberal arrangements made for advertising with country druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Mumm's Champagnes.—Just arrived, an invoice of these first class Wines—Imperial, Verzenay, Cabinet, &c. F. S. COZZENS, Importer,
No. 73 Warren-st., New York.

Longworth's Ohio Wines. Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella. For sale by
F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent,
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED

HARRIS—HARRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, 16th st., by the Rev. Mr. DIXON, ANNE HARRIS to ROBERT HARRIS, of Bushwick, L. I.

MOON—POST.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, at his residence, No. 47 Franklin st., by the Rev. Amos Camp, Mr. MARTIN W. MOON and Miss SARAH J. POST, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

JAMES—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM E. JAMES, of Utica, to Miss SARAH M. ROBINSON, of New-York.

BINES—VOORHIS.—At St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. D. S. BINES and Miss MARIA LOUISA VOORHIS, all of Brooklyn.

FRENCH—DEY.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. J. Clement French, the Rev. EDWARD W. FRENCH, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, to Miss JULIA NORTON, daughter of Anthony Dey, Esq.

DIED.

CONNOLLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, of disease of the heart, MARY, the beloved wife of the Hon. Judge Connolly, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 West 50th st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 10½ o'clock, for the repose of her soul, after which the remains will be conveyed to 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

BARAGWANATH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, ANN, wife of Michael Baragwanath, native of England, aged 51 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 359 5th st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

WALTER.—In this City, CATHARINE MARGARET, eldest daughter of B. Walter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) without any further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, ANNABELL E., daughter of Duncan S. and Mary L. Campbell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 2 o'clock.

WESTERVELT.—At Niack, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Adrian R. and Catharine A. Westervelt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 344 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURCHELL.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 29, Mr. SAMUEL BURCHELL, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 129th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M.

KING.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, at the residence of his mother, Prospect House Hexham, England, JNO. FLEMING KING, Esq., late of the firm of Alexr. T. Stewart & Co

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 24th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with full facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 75 Henry-st., New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

THE GUILMETTE FREE SCHOOL OF Vocal Art will meet THIS EVENING at the Peter Cooper Institute for study.
Application of membership must be made in person to the Director.
QUALIFICATIONS—A voice to invest and the ability to decipher an ordinary hymn tune.
The course of instruction will be thorough, and the examinations, previous to the awarding of diplomas of merit, most rigid.
CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D.,
Director in Chief, No. 78 4th-av.
The Rev. Dr. MACAULEY,
President of the Board of Examiners.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz: Of the School of Art on the 1st: of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 11th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20 in the Council-room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.—
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.
The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D.; the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; the Rev. George E. Cheever, D. D.; the Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.; the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; William C. Bryant, Esq.; J. P. Batchelder, M. D.; Jacob Reese, Esq.; Samuel Bowne, Esq.; Horace H. Day, Esq.;—We, with many others, most cordially and highly recommend Miss COOPER'S School to the friends of polite and thorough education. The location of the School is admirable, very convenient of access for pupils residing at a distance in the City. The 8th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. cars or omnibuses will bring pupils within a few doors of the School.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. The number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Building,) or by addressing
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and the pronunciation of French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH MCDIVOK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 783, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 30th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, cor. of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segre's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 26th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 978 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-HALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This Institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. E. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 30th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—The Metropolitan, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st, a boarding and day school for males and females, commences its eighteenth year on MONDAY, the 5th of September. An able corps of teachers in the Scholastic Department. Classes in Gymnastics every night, under the well-known Gymnasts, Messrs. KLINE & STEINMITZ. Ladies' classes under the personal direction of Mr. SEDGWICK.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st. to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 15, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No 11 West 27th-st—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $6, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Two vacant seats for evening may be secured this day, at only $10 for writing and book-keeping. This offer is made to fill vacant seats.

MISS SCHENAUBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st, between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-BROCHELLE.—This institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—FOR PUPILS of both sexes)—No. 69 West 19th st, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 5. Two boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal. A. T. DEANE.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia,
Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:
The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.
Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.
The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept 19, 1859.
For Catalogues and further information, address
DR. A. L. KENNEDY,
President of Faculty.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars, with full details. References and roll of scholars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
Supplies families with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of the best schools. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Offices, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philad-lphia.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopen Sept. 5. No insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching and educating children, desires a situation as governess in a family, or mentor of young ladies; she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No objection to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTA-ble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chamber work, waiting, seamstress and nurse, or general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as good references can certify; wages moderate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VERY SUPERIOR FEMALE teacher wishes to secure a situation in some private institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Any parties wishing to engage an English teacher for the coming season, can secure her services at a moderate salary, by addressing A. L. H., care of Mrs. M. F. S. Webster, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching and fully competent to teach the English branches, French, music, &c., desires to make an arrangement to give daily tuition in a private family, or would receive pupils at her residence. Address M. M., No. 248 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Drawing and Painting in oil, desires a situation in a school or family, would have no objection to go South. Address, for three days, A. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN person a situation as companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN NURSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A REGular graduate from one of the best institutions, a situation South as teacher; best of references given. Address A. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER WANTed at No. 45 2d-av. One who understands teaching penmanship preferred. Applicants will call between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building,

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNI-TURE manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre, superb chamber suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 upward. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BOGGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SELSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $50 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS HENDRY and JAMES HADDON, under the name and firm of HENDRY & HADDON, is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.
The business of the partnership will be settled by JAMES HADDON, to whom all debts due said partnership must be paid, and who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Aug. 30, 1859.
The subscriber will continue the business at the same place, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts; where he will be happy to see the friends and patrons of the same. JAMES HADDON, Mercer House,
Aug. 30, 1859. Corner Broome and Mercer sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HERMAN MEYER & CO. (composed of the undersigned) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by OLEFRED METHNER, who is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. Dated, New York, Aug. 27, 1859
HERMAN MEYER,
OLEFRED METHNER.
OLEFRED METHNER will continue the business in his own name at the place formerly occupied by them, No. 76 Duane-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 721 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 21-av.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with parlor board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av, near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts. Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry st., near Columbia. House supplied with gas and Ridgewood water, with use of bath-room. Location delightful, very near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes. House, containing all the modern improvements, No. 59 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may find board, with large and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av.; and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, child and servant wish board in a private family, with no other boarders. Location between 14th and 34th sts. Address E. W. M., Box No. 3,604 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

BROOKLYN.—ANY PRIVATE, PLAIN FAMily, convenient to Fulton Ferry, who would like to accommodate a couple (without children) with board, may make an agreeable arrangement by addressing EUGENIE, Box No. 134 *Times* office, all this week. Can furnish their own bedroom furniture, &c.; would like two rooms adjoining.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT NO. 100 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near Clark-st., a very pleasant parlor and bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a young gentleman. The house is very pleasantly situated, and the location one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address F. A., Box No. 1,320 Post office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FUR-NISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

NO. 145 EAST TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with full or partial board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; location pleasant; family private, references exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family: also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR ROOM, for a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton, and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison-square: house first class, and replete with all modern improvements.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best tidder all the

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. these bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, so constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1883, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000 with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale and having the effect of judgments

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $120,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union at par, or bonds of the City of New York at par or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100 000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $180.500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9 025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3 509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the times the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale and unlimited payment is made to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

JOHN MURROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 8 RUE DE PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURCHASES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
HOLLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, DOMESTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE, NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent. HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$10.000 CITY OF QUINCY 8 PER CENT. Bonds; $25 000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds; also Second-av. Railroad stock, and a variety of Bank, and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' stocks. For sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 94 BROADWAY, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,233,591 99
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	431,825 64
Total	$5,694,117 63
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 34
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 29
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,060 09
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter 358,	
Number of Policies in force, 11,457,	
Amount insured, $33 826 839.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company already exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overstated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM C. MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. B. KNEE,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN T. WILLETON,	DAVID DUDLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS B. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ARLYN COX, NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466.600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature, entitled "an act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,656,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 87 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER $300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent. Watertown, N. Y.
jy6-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent, au10-law10wW* No. 132 Nassau-st, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN, Administratrix.

ap6-law6mW*

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS. SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	4 P. M
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27,	2 P. M.	Saturd...Aug. 27,	5 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3 30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20; Pier No. 1 North River at 9¾, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6¾ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers ATLANTIC SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. SPICER, Jr., Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring st., at 9½ A.M., 12¾ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 5½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. HILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $3; Deck, $1; no change for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. S. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1¾, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. P. W. GAGE, leaving Belt or Market Pier at 9 A. M.; 3:45 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.

6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.

4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.

8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.

White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.

Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 24, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:50 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. E. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,) Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts. GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO. D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Not Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang

FROM KANSAS.

Renewal of the Border Troubles—Missourians in Conflict with Kansas Men.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, Aug. 26, reports a renewal of the border warfare in Kansas, and gives the following particulars:

"A man by the name of JAMES SCRIBNER, who had been a resident of Kansas, but was driven off some three months ago, overtook a man who passes for 'Pickles'—whose real name is WRIGHT, in the vicinity of Barnesville, and proposed to make a trade with him. After some consultation 'Pickles' consented to go to a grocery-store, some 40 or 50 rods from the line, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangement. They arrived there about 11 or 12 o'clock on Friday, the 19th inst., and both persons entered the grocery. While waiting for a third party to come in, as was alleged by SCRIBNER, he proposed to 'Pickles' to play a game of 'seven-up,' and they sat down for that purpose. Within fifteen or twenty minutes the house was surrounded by about thirty armed men, who called for 'Pickles.' He saw that he had been entrapped, and told SCRIBNER to leave, and closed the door after him. After a long parley, he agreed to deliver up his arms—two revolvers—in case they would pledge themselves that a fair and legal trial should be had of any crime he had committed. They agreed to it; but afterwards, they had three successive votings upon the question of hanging him summarily. It was finally decided they would take him to Nevada, and there have a trial, a distance of about fourteen miles from the line. When they arrived there—under a guard of nine—two or three attorneys asked him numerous questions, but made no legal charge against him, and had no legal, or even form of a trial. They then took him to Fremont, Cedar County, a distance of about forty-two miles directly east of Fort Scott, where he is now confined, in case he has not been removed elsewhere, or murdered.

Capt. MONTGOMERY was sent for, and he obeyed the summons. On Friday or Saturday, he sent a letter to the Missourians demanding Pickles and his captors forthwith, or on Monday morning he should take measures to get them. This resulted in a parley between the parties on the line. One out of four of the Missourians, was in favor of returning Pickles. They finally agreed to give MONTGOMERY a decisive answer in one week, they wishing to ascertain the *will* of the people! He consented to that arrangement. Here that matter rests.

Our informant states that a party of about fifty from West Point, arrived there a few days since; also, one from Butler of about thirty, and one from Papinsville of about a dozen or more, all well armed. That on Saturday and Sunday nights the houses in the Territory nearest to the line were fired into by parties over the line in Missouri—that when he left on Monday morning, he saw armed men pass over the line; that several houses, which contained women and children, had been fired into by the same party. He believes there will be a fight unless Pickles is delivered up, there will be no averting it."

At a public meeting, held in Lawrence on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Capt. MONTGOMERY gave the following statement of this affair:

"When he arrived at Barnesville, upon a rigid inquiry and examination, he found that 'Pickles' (WRIGHT) had been taken without due process of law from the Territory. A public meeting was held to ascertain what was to be done. After deliberation, it was determined that a letter should be sent to Capt. FALE, demanding his release; which was done.

Accompanying this was a request for a conference on Sunday morning last. The Captain, with three or four others met five miles from the other side of the line. On their part they contended they *had* a legal right to do as they had done—that these indictments were true bills—that 'Pickles' was now in jail at Fremont, Cedar County, and they had no control over him, and the law must have its due effect. In reply MONTGOMERY denied any such right, legally or morally—that the citizens of Kansas considered it an outrage upon them—that there was no precedent which could justify such an act—that the people of the Territory felt jealous of their rights, and would maintain them at all hazards. They were urged to consider the consequences of such illegal acts, and showed them the absolute necessity of complying with the request of the citizens of Kansas, that we were for peace and harmony—as it was abundantly evident since the passage of the Amnesty Act—we had got war enough, and were now peaceably pursuing a legitimate business; but, unless 'Pickles' was delivered up, the consequences would be serious, and bloodshed would follow. They were warned to consider this matter calmly and dispassionately; he did not intend to intimidate them, but appealed to their sense of right and justice. If they had grievances let them take a legal remedy, and the citizens of Kansas were ready to assist them to obtain their rights—negro catching always left out—*that* we would not do for them. He was well persuaded the people would not submit to aggression; the history of the past had proven it.

The conference lasted almost the entire day, and we are persuaded the Commission from the Territory labored ardently and earnestly to accomplish a peace, and to constrain the Commission from the other side to do the fair thing. Two of them were anxious to deliver the prisoner up; two more were undecided, and the fifth was for fighting! The Commission from Missouri wanted one week to consider and find out the will of the people! It was granted—next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock they have agreed to give a decisive answer.

Reliable information has been received by Captain MONTGOMERY, says the Lawrence *Herald*, that indictments have been found against large numbers of persons in the Territory, and *that they intend to kidnap every one they can and try them under Missouri law; they have an armed force stationed on the border*, and have had for several months; there has been four incursions of armed men into the Territory within a short space of time, and we have good reason to believe that there is a deep laid plan, emanating from the Blue Lodges of Missouri, to kidnap and immure our citizens in the loathsome dungeons of that State, and when our citizens pursue these desperadoes they are met at the line by the Missouri military, and are told they must not hunt any further! That the authorities of the State uphold and encourage this border warfare, is hardly beyond a doubt, and that they have laid plans for the assassination of prominent men in this Territory.

After MONTGOMERY sat down many of our oldest citizens expressed their views, and coincided with each other that incursions from abroad must be stopped, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'"

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. MUTUAL.

These Clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Monday. The Mutual Club had the advantage for four or five innings; but after that the Empires gained upon them and recovered their leeway. The game was an excellent one, and was closely contested from its commencement. A large number of spectators were upon the ground enjoying the game. Below is the score:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.
Thorp, p	2		4	Beard, c	2		4
Gough, 2 b	2		4	Clancy, 1st b	4		2
Benson, c	3		3	Powell, 1 f	4		2
Miller, l. f	1		5	Kivolein, s. s	5		1
Hoyt, s. s	3		3	Burns, p	3		3
Russell, n. f	3		2	Cavagnal, 3 b	2		4
Colyer, c. f	5		0	A. B. Taylor, 2 b	2		3
Levy, 3d b	4		2	H. B. Taylor, c. f	2		3
Morse, 1st b	1		3	Spence, r. f	3		1
Total	24		27	Total	27		23

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Empire	3	0	2	7	3	1	5		6—27
Mutual	1	4	5	5	4	2	0		2—23

SCORER FOR EMPIRE—John J. Bloomfield.
SCORER FOR MUTUAL—James J. Kelso.
UMPIRE—Rowland, of the Jefferson Club.

EAGLE VS. KNICKERBOCKER.

The second nines of these clubs played at the Elysian Fields on Monday—the Eagle winning the game easily. We give the score:

EAGLE.	H.	L.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	H.	L.	Runs.
Smith, p	2		7	Wood, 3 b	3		2
Bazard, 1 b	2		6	Grenelle, p	4		1
Pease, s. s	3		6	Tyson, c	5		1
Bensel, c	4		5	Nichols, 2 b	3		2
Haight, r. f	5		3	Botsford, l. f	3		2
Schwab, 3 b	2		3	Avery, c. f	1		3
Bedeau, c. f	4		2	Tucker, r. f	4		1
Kerr, l. f	3		5	Wenman, s. s	2		2
Greyer, 2 b	2		6	Keeler, 1 b	2		2
Total	27		43	Total	27		16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Eagle	3	15	5	5	3	1	3	4	4	—43
Knickerbocker	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	2	6	—16

SCORER FOR EAGLE—D. S. Gregory, Jr.
SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—H. Morrow.
UMPIRE—Markham, of the Excelsior Club.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

Harlem, of New-York, vs. Eckford, of Greenpoint, will play to-day upon the grounds of the former club, Mount Morris-square, Harlem.

Cricket.

KINGS COUNTY CLUB VS. EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

These Clubs played a match yesterday at Bedford, L. I., the East New-York Club winning the game by 64 runs. We give the score:

EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

First innings.	Runs	Second Innings.	Runs.
Clark, b. Baggis	3	Clark, run out	1
Bedford, b. Lester	0	Bedford, b Lescr	6
Wilson, b. Baggis	7	Wilson, b. Baggis	0
North, b. Keelvies	41	North, b. Baggis	5
Van Siclin, l. b. w. b. Haggis	0	Van Siclin, b. Lester	8
Cuyp, l. b. w. b. Baggis	3	Cuyp, b. Lester	0
Wardell, b. Haggis	5	Wardell, b. Lester	0
Andrews, run out	12	Andrews, c. Hardcastle, b. Lester	1
J. Davis, l.b.w.b.Keeling	12	J. Davis, b. Baggis	6
Jones, run out	0	Jones, c. Haggis, b Keeling	0
Reid, run out	0	Reid, b. Lester	0
Byes	5	Byes	17
Wides	17	Leg byes	3
Leg byes	1	Wides	11
No ball	1	No ball	1
Total	107	Total	59

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs	Second Innings.	Runs.
Keeling, b. Andrews	17	Keeling, b Cuyp	6
Hardcastle, b. Andrews	0	Hardcastle, run out	3
Haggis, b. Andrews	4	Haggis, b. Andrews	1
Lester, c. and b. Andrews	5	Lester, b Cuyp	2
Phillips, b Cuyp	2	Phillips, b. Andrews	1
Parker, run out	3	Parker, b. Cuyp	2
Rollins, b. Andrews	0	Rollins, b. Andrews	0
Bull, b. Andrews	0	Bull, b. Cuyp	7
Light, b. Andrews	0	Light, b. Cuyp	0
Davis, run out	2	Davis, b. Andrews	3
Partis, run out	4	Partis, not out	7
Byes	15	Byes	7
Wides	3	Leg byes	2
Total	53	Wides	7
		No ball	1
		Total	49

WIFE-MURDERER IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday, Aug. 28, a woman named ELLEN FINNESSY was murdered by her husband. The parties had lived unhappily, and had separated. About two weeks since they came together, and have led a "dog-and-cat" life ever since. They have two young boys, the elder of whom, RICHARD, said that on Wednesday his father choked his mother and beat her badly, and that on Thursday he threw her out of bed three times. She died yesterday, having been since the ill-treatment of Thursday delirious, and unable to take any nourishment. Her body was found to be horribly bruised, the skin abraded from the knees and one leg broken.

{Advertisement.}
PURE COGNIAC BRANDY N BOTTLES.
TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
I am now supplying the trade with pure Cognac brandy in bottles, both for medical and private use. The immense success that has crowned my efforts to place a pure gin within the reach of all, under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and to drive out of the market the pernicious compounds sold as gin throughout the country, led many leading druggists, apothecaries and medical men for some years past to solicit me to pursue the same course in regard to the article of brandy. I should have complied with these requests from all quarters long ago, but was deterred from it by the fact that, owing to the exorbitant prices of brandy in France, consequent upon the shortness of the grape crop for some years, there was no chance of my being able to import the choicest brandy, bottle it, and sell it at moderate prices. Fortunately for me, the grape crop for the last and previous year (and the prospects for this) was abundant, and prices of brandy have fallen to nearly the standard of ten years ago. The duty on brandy is also 70 per cent. lower, and I have now made arrangements with four brandy exporters in France of the highest repute, and am regularly receiving consignments of the best Cognac brandy, which I am bottling and selling as "Wolfe's genuine Cognac brandy." I guarantee with my seal, labels and certificate the brandy so bottled by me as the pure, unadulterated article, and it will be found, when used as a medicine, a beverage or a cordial, healthful and invigorating. It has been a matter of universal complaint that a bottle of pure, unmixed French brandy was very difficult to obtain, and the purchaser, nine times in ten, was deceived with a vile, manufactured imitation. Of all descriptions of ardent spirits brandy, from its high price, has been the one article that mixers and sellers have turned their attention to, and millions of gallons of so called French brandy have been scattered, annually, through the land, and have been the primary cause of murders, suicides, cruelties and crimes, and have sent thousands to an early grave, self-destroyers, from *delirium tremens, mania a potu*, and horrors, names unknown until unprincipled men began to make maddening compounds and sell as the pure French brandy.

The virtues of pure French brandy need not be told by me. They are known thoroughout the world as a medicine or a mild stimulant. It is, as the French people have named it, "*Eau de la vie*," the water of life. But this applies to it only when pure and unadulterated. Manufactured with the fearful ingredients that make a good imitation, it becomes a death drink to innocent tens of thousands of our age.

To remedy a fearful evil I have commenced importing brandy, bottling it, and selling it as "Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy." I am daily receiving orders from the druggists and apothecaries in all parts of the Union to sell it for medical purposes. They are the proper persons to sell an article that, if good, benefits human life, and if bad, arrests it. The prices can be obtained by personal application at my office, or by letter to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

{Advertisement.}
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A few doses relieve the skin of its sallowness, the right side from pain, impart vigor to the digestion and regularity to the bowels. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

{Advertisement.}
DON'T TELL ANYBODY!—Something exciting to arrive at Barnum's Museum to-morrow—Family of Spanish Acrobats, from Madrid! Quite a secret yet. This afternoon and evening, the drollest, most excellent, and most entertaining performances at Barnum's.

{Advertisement.}
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

{Advertisement.}
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

{Advertisement.}
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102¼	200 Reading R	b30 44⅛
1,400 Indiana St. 2½s	69	200 do	44⅛
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	86⅜	450 Mich Central R	46
4,000 do	86⅞	100 do	b60 46
1,000 do	87	107 M.So.& N.I.G.S.	b60 26½
3,000 Virginia 6s	94	100 do	s10 26⅝
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	700 do	26⅜
500 Cal. State 7s Bds	82	100 do	b10 26⅝
1,000 do	81¾	50 Ind. & Cin. R	50
10,000 N. Con. Bonds	90	50 Panama Railroad	118
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R 7s	100⅜	50 do	b30 118
5,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d M.	75½	175 do	117¾
2,000 M.So.SnkFndBd	53	550 Ill. Central R	66
1,000 Ill. Cen.R.Bonds	89¾	100 do	b30 66
3,500 do	90	100 do	s60 65¾
26 Bank of America	109	20 Cleve. C. & Cin. R	95
5 Am. Ex. Bank	100½	300 Gal. & Chicago R	69½
12 Ocean Bank	92	150 do	69⅝
200 Del. & Bud. Cnl Co	93	150 do	s10 69¾
16 do	93⅜	500 do	69¾
581 Pacific Mail St. Co	83	50 do	s15 69¾
150 do	b60 83	50 do	r10 69⅞
732 N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	75⅞	500 do	b60 70
1175 do	75¾	100 do	b60 70¼
500 do	b30 76	100 do	b30 70⅝
100 do	b10 76	500 do	70
300 do	b60 76	100 Cl. & Tol. R	s30 25
50 do	75⅞	1450 do	25
300 do	b30 75⅞	20 do	25¼
200 do	b10 75⅞	700 do	b60 25⅛
350 do	s10 75⅜	100 do	b30 25⅜
50 do	s15 75⅝	100 do	b30 25
150 do	s30 75⅝	700 do	b10 25
100 do	b60 75⅞	100 do	b15 25
50 Hud. River R.	b60 35⅜	100 do	s30 24⅞
50 do	b60 35¾	850 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	68
200 do	35	50 do	s60 67¾
200 do	s60 34⅜	50 do	b30 68¾
200 Harlem Railroad	10½	200 do	b60 68⅝
700 Harlem R Pref	38	100 do	b10 68¾
200 do	b30 38	10 do	68½
100 do	s60 37⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	100⅜	100 Hudson R. R.	s60 35
2,000 do	101	100 do	b30 36½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102⅜	400 Harlem Railroad	10⅝
7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87½	10 Harlem R. Pref	38
50,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 83⅜	100 do	s60 38
1,000 Bud.Riv.R.1stM.	104½	300 Reading R	45
5 Pacific M. S. Co	84½	600 do	44¾
50 do	s30 82½	100 do	s60 44⅝
155 do	83	100 Mich. Cen. R	46½
15 do	83⅛	50 do	b30 46¾
5 do	83½	100 Mich.So.&N.Ia.G.S.	27¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	15	50 do	27
100 Penn. Coal Co	83	100 Ill. Central Rail'd	66½
250 Panama Railroad	118	100 Galena & Chi. R	71
100 N. Y. Central R	77	100 do	71¾
100 do	77⅛	50 do	71¾
200 do	77¾	450 do	71¾
150 do	77⅝	50 do	s60 71
600 do	77⅜	800 Cleve. & Toledo R.	36
300 do	s10 77½	100 do	s10 28
400 do	b10 77⅜	1000 Chicago & R. I. R.	69
100 do	s3 77½	100 do	69¼
500 do	b30 77⅜	500 do	68¾
100 do	b10 77⅝		

TUESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this morning the strong demand of yesterday was renewed, and a further advance in prices was made upon nearly the entire list, beginning with the State Stocks When the Western Shares were reached, the orders appeared to be unlimited as to price, and the additional rise was 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed, Toledo, &c. On New-York Central, the actual sales were less than half the early dealings on Monday, holders being indisposed to accept the advance to 76 ₱ cent. Soon after the Board adjourned, the price of this and other Shares rose rapidly in the Street, on the apprehension of trouble among certain jobbers for the *Bear* account, members of the Exchange, in making their deliveries, and not without reason, as it soon afterwards appeared. This suspicion, which was made a certainty by the announcement of two very considerable failures, (in the magnitude of the differences involved,) threw a large number of the Brokers and their constituents out of their calculations for the day and week, upon part of which they had rested for their own deliveries. The consequence was a general anxiety and rush to replace the Stocks defaulted upon, first on the Street and then at the Second Board, and for an hour or two prices were not only unsettled, but positively erratic. New-York Central, which closed yesterday 75¾, and sold in the morning 75⅞ @76 ₱ cent, brought in the afternoon 77@77½ then fell to 76 ₱ cent., and finally closed 76⅞@ 76½ ₱ cent. One of the parties who failed had been a steady and very heavy seller of this and the Western Stocks, and even the State Securities, for the past four or six months, and with so much success as to be able to demand a mutual deposit with the Trust Companies of 5@10 ₱ cent. on most of his time contracts. But as the recent turn had already swept away this security in many instances, and threatened in a day or two to engulph the whole means of the seller, at the further cost of his seat at the Board, the holders of his contracts were naturally concerned for their own position in the Stocks involved in them, especially where they had made resales against them. The other party was noted during the Spring and Summer for his *short* interest in Pacific Mail, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and other active Stocks, but it was not generally supposed until to-day that he had remained *short* to an extent to swamp his early profits. After the Second Board the excitement abated to some extent, though the market left off so unsettled, and with so many different opinions as to the effect to-morrow of the events of to-day, that it was next to impossible to get the closing quotations. The following is as near the course of the day's business in some of the active Shares and Bonds as we are able to report from the printed and outside sales

New-York Central	75⅜@76@77⅛@76@76⅛
Galena and Chicago	69⅜@70@71⅜@70@70¼
Chicago and Rock Island	68@69@69¼@68½
Cleveland and Toledo	25@26@26
Michigan Preferred	26¼@27¼@27
Pacific Mail	82¼@83@83¼
Panama	118@117¾@118
Hudson River	35@35½@35
Harlem Preferred	38@38
Reading	44¼@45@44½
Michigan Central	46@46½
Missouri Sixes	83@83½
Tennessee Sixes	86¾@87½
United States Fives of 1874	102½

On the three last the advance was ⅛@1 ₱ cent, with a stronger demand and one more consistent with the general rise than we have noticed for some days. There was not much done in Railway Bonds. The Illinois Centrals sold as high as 90 ₱ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges the signs of firmness shown by one or two leading houses yesterday, led to no general advance, and most of the business on London was again done at 110 ₱ cent. Francs were steady, and in fair demand at f5.16¼@f5.15. The shipment of Specie by the *Asia*, to go forward to-morrow, as entered at Mr. CUNARD'S office this afternoon, is only $200,000.

In Money rates we hear of no further changes. The transactions below 7 ₱ cent. even on short paper, are but partial in number, and on select 60-day acceptances. The market is generally easy at 7 ₱ cent. for Discounts, and 6 ₱ cent. on demand loan at Bank, and 6@5½ on demand from private lenders. The Customs to day are $167,000; the receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $45,000; disbursements, $151,000; balance this afternoon, $4,853,120.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Bank Notes and Land Warrants thus:

BANK NOTES.

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Virginia	¾@1
New-England	½@—	Canada	⅝@¾
New-Jersey	½@—	Michigan	1@—
Illinois	2½@—	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	1@—
Philadelphia	½@¼	Louisiana	1@1½
Baltimore	¼@⅜	Missouri	2@—
Pennsylvania	@¾	Tennessee	1½@2
Maryland	½@¾	Wisconsin	2½@—
Delaware	¾@½	Mobile	1½@—
North Carolina	1@1½	Alabama	2@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	82	88
120 acres, per acre	76	80
160 acres, per acre	84	88

The Canal System of the State of New-York in its Connexion with Railway Interests and the Public Welfare.

Extraordinary circumstances connected with the Canal system and with our inland commerce generally, appeal strongly to careful consideration and energetic action of the people of the State of New-York and particularly to the citizens of this commercial Metropolis.

Complicated difficulties have consumed five-and-twenty years and many millions of dollars without rendering the "enlargement" productive of the full benefits which a single year with moderate means may now triumphantly secure for the State generally and especially for the City of New-York.

When the navigation of the Erie Canal shall afford the full seven (7) feet depth, and seventy (70) feet width contemplated by the Enlargement Law of 1835; when the locks, now all enlarged in their walls, shall be supplied with gates (like those now satisfactorily tested in one locality by the Canal Board) increasing the chambers so as to permit the passage of vessels one-fifth larger than the present maximum of "enlarged" Canal craft; when the banks in exposed places shall be so secured by walling or wharfing, as to avert the calamities flowing from disastrous breaks; the facilities thus rendered for steam navigation will so quicken and cheapen transit between our inland seas and the harbor of New York, through the enlarged Erie Canal, as to counteract the efforts now zealously made by rival interests in other States for withdrawing to other cities the business on which New-York should ever confidently rely, and to checkmate the policy of British statesmen for diverting Western commerce from New-York through the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River to the ports of Canada and Europe. Well may the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the chosen conservator of the commercial interests of the City, declare, as it did declare last December, that such a systematic improvement of the Erie Canal "must of course put all competition at defiance."

The policy of the Erie Canal *Enlargement*, long and bitterly assailed, as the original construction of the Erie Canal was long and bitterly assailed, even now, in its incomplete condition, vindicates itself by permitting the transit of vessels of nearly two hundred (200) tons burthen, or five-fold the average tonnage of canal craft, when the Enlargement (yea, the "speedy" enlargement,) was first demanded by enlightened public opinion and sanctified by legislation, nearly a quarter century ago.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held recently with reference to the employment of steam in Canal navigation, emphatically declared that the arrival of a certain steamer with cargo from one of the Lake ports, "marked a new era in the history of the Erie Canal, and consequently in the prosperity of our City," so thoroughly interwoven are the interests of that Canal and this City considered by the most sagacious merchants. "For," adds the late Report from that enlightened body, "the supremacy of New-York over all other cities on this Continent, in numbers, wealth and the extent of its commerce, dates from the opening of this work," the Erie Canal, "which turned the commerce of the interior from its natural channels, having their outlet far distant from us, into our capacious and magnificent harbor."

That report of the Chamber of Commerce, though specifically devoted to the subject of steam in connection with canal navigation, is equally relevant to the subject to speak of the commercial influences connected with the transportation of produce and merchandize by steam, in that way," and then speaks "in general terms of the *preeminent value* of our Canals in promoting all the leading interests of our City and State," and refers to important documents, which it publishes, "for a more full exemplification of the mighty considerations which should induce us at once to *concentrate our best energies for completing the enlargement of our Canals*." "The deepening of the water must be completed to the full extent of what has for years been proposed, before we can reap the full benefit of the new agency of canal steam navigation now contemplated." It is not wonderful that, entertaining such sentiments, the Chamber of Commerce directs the preparation of "a memorial to the Legislature," urging the importance of completing, at as early a day as possible, the enlargement of the Canals of this State," accompanying that movement with the declaration that "the completion of the great work of enlarging the Canals of our State, and the simultaneous introduction of steam as the motive power of their navigation, will mark an era of eventful interest to our country, but especially to this City and State."

"The competition of the Canadian Canals may be regarded as just commenced," continues the report of our Chamber of Commerce. "Every few weeks we see the arrival of vessels announced at Liverpool and London direct from Chicago and Detroit. Events of recent occurrence prove it to be the intention of the British people to establish themselves firmly on this Continent, and either to constitute their Province into a Vice-Royalty, or to consolidate them into one Confederacy under the protection of the Home Government." * * * "Such a commonwealth, it is thought, would be in close sympathy with the mother country, and would prove its sure ally in checking what the British people regard as our threatening and aggressive policy." "They now propose to carry a line of population and public works across the Continent, which shall be entirely directly independent of any connection with our own." * * * * * *
"As they are impelled by political as well as commercial considerations, they will doubtless concentrate their energies upon the works described. We can successfully combat their influence (says the Chamber of Commerce) only by making it more for the interest of every portion of the interior to seek our market, by offering *a cheaper rate of carriage and better prices for whatever it produces*." * * *

"But we have an equally resolute competition in other quarters," continues the Report of the Chamber of Commerce. "Before the use of railroads, we had obtained a comparative monopoly of the inland trade of the country, because we possessed the best artificial means of communication by which it could be reached. Our rivals on the South had attempted similar works, but their efforts had proved only partially successful, on account of the physical obstacles encountered. *The Railway came to their aid*, and enabled them to cross the mountain ranges which separated them from the great interior basin of the country, *and to dispute*, upon nearly equal terms, *our claim to its trade*. The proximity of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore to the Ohio River gives them, as it is well known, certain advantages over New-York. These advantages (say the New-York Chamber of Commerce,) we can overcome *only by falling back upon the Erie Canal*, and by *enlarging its capacity and cheapening the means of transportation over it*, rendering it as much superior to any of the competing works constructed to divert its trade, as it was originally superior to the ordinary highway. *This is the problem now to be solved*. If successful in this we shall confirm to our City, beyond a peradventure, the supremacy which we have already reached, and which bids fair to make New-York the commercial mistress of the world."

It will be seen by these quotations from official documents that the great conservator of the business interests of the City of New-York, the Chamber of Commerce, relies chiefly upon our State Canal system for the maintainance of the supremacy which this commercial Metropolis has acquired in the western world.

It would be unjust to intimate by this remark that that tribunal undervalued the importance of our great railway system. Equally unjust is it to assert, as some journals have asserted, that the Syracuse and Rochester Canal Conventions, to which we have sent and are now sending delegations, are influenced by reckless hostility to railway corporations. There is no necessary antagonism between the canal system and the railway system. Each in its sphere has resources that should and would harmonize in well directed arrangements in the legitimate course of trade. There is no just ground for rivalry between the two," says the Chamber of Commerce. "Each has its appropriate functions, in the exercise of which each assists the other. There are certain articles, the value of which mainly depend upon the rapidity of their transmission, such as live stock and all the more perishable kinds of food. Another kind of freight appropriate to a railroad is such as possesses great value in proportion to its bulk. The railroad, by the facilities it affords for travel and the transmission of the mails, is instrumental in filling up the interior with people whose industry in turn creates business for the Canal. The articles of freight especially belonging to the latter are the various kinds of grain, lumber, salt, iron, cured provisions," &c., &c.

The loss ensuing from delay in their transportation is chiefly measured by the interest on their value. Such articles must always constitute a large proportion of the traffic on every great route of commerce, and of such the Canal will have a large monopoly by virtue of its greater facilities and cheaper transportation.

Whether Railways were or were not prematurely exempted from tolls before the State Debt, created for Internal Improvement, was discharged (a rate of tolls to which the Canal trade is still subjected), is a question that may be rendered comparatively insignificant by completing the Erie Canal as law and policy requires for the completion of the enlargement, which can now be accomplished in a single season with moderate means, will, unless the Chamber of Commerce is mistaken in its opinions, transact an amount of business that will in due season repay even the money borrowed by the State to aid the Erie Railroad, and other objects, as well as the Erie Canal itself.

Views like these have influenced the friends of the canal system in the City of New York in sending a delegation to the State Canal Convention at Rochester on the 1st of September. The call of the Convention and the measures for sustaining it have been stimulated by the systematic efforts now manifested in various ways for depressing the character and condition of the canal system, and consequently throwing obstacles in the way of completing the enlargement, so as actually to produce a sale of the public works, and convert these great water-ways into the property of private monopolies. The general character of the delegation selected, composed as that delegation is, chiefly of persons connected with the commerce of the City, (as will be seen by the accompanying list of names.) indicates the conservative influence with which the canal system is regarded in its connection with railway interests and the public welfare.

It is desirable that the City of New-York shall be fully represented in that State Convention by persons who will consider the questions in all their bearings, in view of the extraordinary condition of affairs resulting from the present competition between railways and canals, and the apparently organized efforts to revolutionize our canal system, by its "conversion from a public highway into a private monopoly."

In behalf of the meeting of the friends of the State Canal System in the City of New-York.

HENRY O'REILLY, Chairman.
HUGH ALLEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

List of Delegates from the City of New-York to the State Canal Convention at Rochester, Sept. 1 and 2.

Samuel B. Ruggles,	Alfred Barret,	A. Whedon,
Henry O'Reilly,	John H. Drake,	John M. Smith,
A. V. Stout,	N. B. Lane,	A. W. Palmer,
Caleb Barstow,	W. D. Mangam,	George Jennison,
David Dows,	Wm. A. Brown,	W. D. Farill,
Ammi Rows,	Henry W. Smith,	O. D. Reynolds,
Isaac T. Frost,	George Herkimer,	E. J. Lowber,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. A. Work,	Henry A. Kent,
John B. Wright,	J. H. Mallory,	George L. Kent,
W. C. Heaton,	Everett Clapp,	E. P. Place,
Fred. Sherwood,	John Low,	D. F. Van Valkenb'g
Theron Losee,	Wm. C. Rice,	Hugh Allen,
James O Bennett,	Vincent Kenyon,	A. E. Masters,
Levi Steele,	F. Woodruff,	M. M. Caleb,
S Fancher.	F. B. Dane	Adon Smith, Jr.,
D. H. Eaton,	S.D. VanBokelin,	D. K. Neal,
Chas. Towers,	Jason Collier	Francis P. Hage,
C. V. Clark,	Lewis Roberts,	M. James,
Wm. G. Lord,	Thomas Kimball,	Edward Bell,
F. L. Hall,	H. Burrell,	Henry Smith,
Horatio Stevens,	E. S Brown,	Joseph Ketchum,
Henry Hill.	John Hobbs,	E. Fish,
S. R. Ford,	J. W. Tall,	E. W. Corneman,
H. Roberts,	Geo. B. Powell,	S. Littlejohn,
J. W. Spencer,	A. H. White,	Henry Rawls,
D. Osmeron,	W. H. Fralton,	J. C. Daniels,
Andrew Luke,	Jonathan Myers,	Richard Vaughn,
F. C. Hovey.		

The Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a sufferer by this Road, my income being brought down from a living sum to *less* than $1,000 per annum, wrecked and shattered in health and fortune by the storms of life, I would propose (in the hope of a better future) the following plan for replacing that great concern in *position* again, to use a military phrase:

At present the Erie Railroad stands thus;

Stock	$11,000,000
Mortgages secured	17,350,000
Fifth Mortgage	300,000
Convertibles	10,349,500—$38,999,500

To arrange matters, turn the Convertible Bonds into Stock $10,349,500
Present Stock 11,000,000

To be *new* Stock	$21,349,500
Fifth Mortgage, to be paid off	300,000
Secured Mtge., 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	17,350,000—$38,999,500

Assess this new Stock to pay debts due and Fifth Mortgage Bonds—say 6 per cent. on $21 349,500, would be $1 270,970, enough to clear the Company of debt.

Let the Erie Railroad Company in all else remain as it is. The earnings of the Road will assuredly hereafter pay interest on the secured Bonds; if they will do more, apply (if possible) four or five hundred thousand dollars annually to a sinking Fund, and, if anything be over, divide the amount on Stock. My interest is in Convertible Bonds and Stock, unfortun